

Robert Heath

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 242.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

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**THE BRITISH BANNER**, of this day, contains an elaborate article on the State of Religion in the Baptist Churches, comprising an analysis of their statistical returns, selections from the addresses of Chairmen of the Baptist Union, extended Correspondence on the subject of the Anti-state-church Association, and statistics of the progress of the Established Church during the past seven years, together with a Letter on General Evangelization, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, A.M. On the receipt of Five Penny Stamps at the Banner office, 69, Fleet-street, a copy will be sent per return of Post.

## ENLARGEMENT of the "HERALD OF PEACE."—No. 1, for July.

This Periodical, published monthly, under the auspices of the Peace Society, appeared on the First of July, in a much improved and enlarged form. It is intended that the New Series shall contain a full representation of the Peace Question, in all its aspects and bearings, Religious, Moral, Economical, Historical, and Political.

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Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
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"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.  
"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.  
"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.  
"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,  
"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.  
"Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,  
"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.  
"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,  
"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.  
"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.  
"Most faithfully yours,  
"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London,  
"November 22, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."  
"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.  
"Dear Sir,—I have derived considerable benefit from the use of the Revalenta Arabica."  
"A. O. HARRIS, Optician."

"St. Saviour's, Leeds, Dec. 9, 1847.

"—For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your food, &c. &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours truly,  
"Rev. THOMAS MINSTER,  
"Of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire."

"12, Patrick-street, Cork, 4mo. 4th, 1849.

"Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your food vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully.  
"WILLIAM MARTIN."

"Devon-cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.  
"THOS. WOODHOUSE."

"Pool Anthony, Tiverton, Nov. 8, 1848.

"All that I had suffered from for twenty-five years, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, seems to vanish under the influence of Revalenta. I enjoy sound and refreshing sleep, which, until now, I could not procure. Nervousness is passing away rapidly, and I am much more calm and collected in everything I do, and it has quite sweetened my poor temper. It now affords me pleasure to do for others what, before, I did not dare to do for nervous irritation, &c.  
"W. R. REEVES."

In canisters weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by DU BARRY and CO., on receipt of Post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free), to any town or railway station connected by rail with London.

Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly; Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 63, and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newberry, Sangar, Evans, Hannay, and through all respectable tea-dealers, grocers, Italian warehouses, booksellers, druggists, chemists, and medicine vendors in town and country.

Testimonials of cures of other complaints sent gratis.  
CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that individuals cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by superstitious compound of peas, beans, lentils, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 242.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE WINKING MADONNA.

THE *Tablet*, the organ, in this country, of the earnest section of Roman Catholics, has presented to the British public an elaborate account of a wonder-working picture of the Virgin Mary, at Rimini. The miracle is certainly as opportune as it could have been had ecclesiastics themselves arranged it. Such an extraordinary interposition on behalf of the Holy Father was much needed—for his spiritual credit was extremely low, and his pecuniary means very wretched indeed. The events of the last two years in Italy, and more especially at Rome, have excited, far and wide, considerable misgivings, not to say mistrust, as to the reality and extent of the Pope's commission from Heaven. His political vacillation, even prior to the late continental revolutions, his abrupt and ill-advised flight from the Vatican, the siege of Rome undertaken by the French Republic at his instance and on his behalf, the oppressive and barbarous pranks played by his Government since the overthrow of the Triumvirate, and the tendencies and necessities of an ecclesiastical court and cabinet, rendered more glaringly obvious by these trying occurrences, have, so far as the people of Italy are concerned, rubbed the spiritual gilt from off the official character of his Holiness, and drained the Church's coffers. To reform abuses, to do justice, and to exemplify in high places the humility and charity which most become the ministers of Christ, would no doubt be the shortest and surest way back to the confiding attachment of the now alienated flock—but inasmuch as the College of Cardinals never travel by that route, the only other path left open to them is that of miracle.

The modern miracle is as unlike as possible any of those recorded in Holy Writ. In a chapel of the little church of Saint Clare, belonging to the Father Missioners of the Precious Blood, the eyes of a painted Madonna, originally raised towards heaven, are discovered one Saturday afternoon to have slightly altered the direction of their gaze. The extraordinary fact getting wind, quite accidentally, as one may well suppose, is talked of and canvassed at Rimini, and, the next day being Sunday, crowds of people throng the church, and see the Madonna "opening, shutting, raising, and bending the eyes every moment," or as our contemporary the *Examiner* more aptly and briefly describes it, "winking furiously." The thing takes most successfully. The Austrian General comes from Bologna to see and believe (Rome has for a long time past been greatly indebted to Austrian faith). The Bishop of Cesena, a neighbouring city, catches a glance of the Virgin's eye, and, like many other bachelors when ogled by the fair, falls into a trance for five minutes, and was able, during that brief interval of rapture, "to contemplate the seven joys of Paradise." The Bishop of Rimini having approached the picture very near, the Madonna "looked at him, and he experienced such emotion that he fainted away"—(a fair warning to people of less sanctity not to pry

too closely into ecclesiastical mysteries). The picture, like all our patent medicines, effects not a few "instantaneous and miraculous cures," and, like them, too, makes "the precious offerings pour in, gold and silver, and whatever is of most price." Rimini, we are told, is already converted—that is, the people once more believe in the Holy Father and the Sacred Consistory. "The Sovereign Pontiff has ordered the Bishop to proceed to a juridical inquiry. This will be laid before the Sacred Congregation of Rites, which is empowered to pronounce on these subjects. . . . With such prudence," says the *Tablet*, "does the Church proceed in deciding on all events of this kind; such self-possession and caution reign in all the determinations with which she guides the faith of her children."

Far be from us the infidelity which would reject this famous miracle, or stupidly, and against all reason, refuse to admit, when we see it, its sublimely beneficent purport. True, we have heard before now of the witchery of woman's eyes, and the magical power they have had in softening hard hearts—but, in this case, the grand result is produced by the picture of a woman, which, of course, makes all the difference. Still, there are some points upon which our own faith feels its footing a little insecure. The miracle is one that a clever machinist might not only equal, but surpass, and the cures said to be effected are outdone every-day, if we are to credit advertised attestations, by Morison's pills. What guarantee does the Holy Father give the world that the whole thing is not a hoax? The Austrian General will be naturally looked upon as an accomplice in whatever promises to re-establish ecclesiastical domination at Rome. The two bishops—he who fell into a trance, and he who fainted—will be set down by scoffers as interested partisans. The Sacred Congregation of Rites, to whom the Sovereign Pontiff has delegated the task of juridical inquiry, will be suspected of strong predisposition to find a miracle, if they did not make one. The crowds of people will be regarded as being not less gullible than ignorant crowds have commonly been in all countries, not excepting Italy. Might not the Holy Father, therefore, do wisely, since the matter is one of fact and not of doctrine, to summon a jury of the Church's enemies, and boldly submit the winking Madonna to their scrutiny? In such a case, it would be reasonable to hope for their conversion as the result of their inquiries, and a favourable verdict from them would go a long way towards removing doubts. We content ourselves with throwing out the hint, and shall be glad to hear that it has been taken, and with what effect.

The purport of the miracle is plain. The Madonna is obviously intent upon winking away the bad character of the Holy See. It is so ordered by Providence, that even Popes and Cardinals cannot hunt down liberty, cannot fill prisons with innocent victims, cannot live in pomp and worry poverty, cannot pursue selfish aggrandisement at the expense of social peace and security, cannot intrigue, lie, corrupt, and oppress, without losing in the process some of the starch of their spiritual reputation. Nothing less than a miracle can restore such sinners to public confidence and favour—more especially when they have no intention to "break off their sins by righteousness." So the Madonna opens and shuts her eyes, to enable these men to carry on their system with impunity. But this is not all. Money is wanted—and she obtains it for them, as one may say, "as fast as winking." This crowns the whole. Who can doubt any longer? Is not the end worthy of the means? Can any ecclesiastical crisis occur at which with more propriety there could be a "*Deus interit*?"

We should not have gone out of our way to notice this precious piece of absurdity but with a view of pointing a moral. It is this. Religious pretensions are always outrageous in proportion to the want of common morality—and wonders are done at all times, not for Christianity, but for the Church. Wherever there is an extraordinary claim to uninquiring and implicit belief, we may be sure there is unsoundness of charac-

ter at bottom. Systems are to be judged of, as men are, by their spontaneous fruits, not by extraneous attestations—and a Church that wants anything more to command confidence than her own meekness, love, purity, and godliness, is a Church to be shunned as more or less an imposture. Ecclesiastical *hocus-pocus* is not confined to Rome—and, alas! there are few sects who have not some winking Madonna. Glaring absurdities often shed light upon more hidden and trivial inconsistencies. We should read the real nature of the last in the character of the first.

### ST. MARY, ISLINGTON.—PAROCHIAL REFORM.

#### REFUSAL OF A CHAPEL-OF-EASE RATE.

The adjourned vestry-meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held in the church, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of making the usual rates for the half year ending at Michaelmas next. Mr. Atkinson, churchwarden, occupied the chair. The building was densely crowded in every part, notice having been given by some of the ratepayers, on behalf of the Parochial Reform Association, of their intention to move amendments; it being also understood that a strong opposition, on the part of Dissenters and others, would be offered to the rate for payment of interest and annuities on money borrowed to build the chapel-of-ease and the district churches. On a motion being made, on the part of the trustees, that a rate of 10d. in the pound be granted for the relief of the poor, Mr. RAY moved, as an amendment, that the rate be 9d. in the pound, contending, that if the trustees would comply with the wishes of the majority of the ratepayers, as expressed by the result of the meeting on the 20th ult., a rate of that amount would be amply sufficient to meet the expenditure for the current half year. Mr. HARRIS seconded the amendment. After a reply by Mr. WOODWARD, on the part of the trustees, Mr. GREEN rose and supported the amendment, entering minutely into the details and abuses of the parochial expenditure. The CHAIRMAN having put the amendment, by far the larger number of ratepayers present held up their hands in its favour; upon which Mr. TAYLOR, on the part of the trustees, said that, as so large a majority appeared to prefer a ninepenny rate, they would accept it without demanding a poll [loud cheers].

On the Highway-rate being proposed, a similar reduction of 1d. in the pound was moved, and, after some debate, carried by a large majority, amidst a volley of cheers.

It was next proposed that a rate of one halfpenny in the pound should be made to pay half a year's interest on the annuities, and on the money borrowed (£12,000) for building the chapel-of-ease and the district churches, and for the fittings thereof. The motion having been seconded,

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS rose, and, after expressing his disapproval of some of the things said and done in the course of the proceedings, said that he was anxious that the vestry should reject the proposition, a declaration which was received with a burst of cheering. His reasons were two; first, because it was wrong to attempt to maintain religion by brute force [loud cheers]; and, secondly, because it was unjust to compel men who did not use churches to pay for the building of them [reiterated cheering]. To show the relevancy of his first objection, he described what would follow the making of the rate: the demand of the collector; the summons of the magistrate; the entry of the police and the broker into his house, and perhaps the carrying off of the silver-spoons (as had recently happened in the parish), for the support of the churches of the pious Churchmen of Islington. He appealed to Churchmen for a justification of such proceedings from Scripture, and, after citing passages by which they were emphatically condemned, he insisted on the injustice of the exaction, inquiring what Churchmen would say if the Dissenters of Islington called upon them to pay off their chapel debts. He next noticed the defences which would probably be set up, that the rate was only a small one, and that it was levied under the local act. The first was no reply at all, inasmuch as it was a question of principle rather than of pence; and to the second he rejoined that he gave no heed to laws which interfered with conscience, and had for their object the



compulsory maintenance of religion. He held the Churchmen of the parish responsible. They obtained the act and they profited by it; and there was no act of Parliament to prevent their paying off the interest on this debt, which was theirs, and not his, or, if they pleased, paying off the debt at once. Had the vicar of the parish (of whose conduct in the chair at the first meeting he expressed his admiration) been present, he should have reminded him of his professions of anxiety for the promotion of peace and harmony, and invoked his aid for carrying out such a proposal; but he hoped that the Churchmen of Islington would be brought to look at the matter in a right light, and that, at all events, the parishioners generally would resolve, that from that time forward there should be no more ecclesiastical exactions in that parish. Mr. Williams concluded a forcible and eloquent speech by moving the following amendment, the reading of which was received with loud and long-continued applause:—

That as it is wrong to support religion by physical force, and unjust to compel those who do not use churches to pay for the building of them, a voluntary subscription be entered into to pay the annuities for building the district churches, instead of the rate now proposed.

Mr. DENCE seconded the amendment, contending that neither by the Old Testament nor by the New were Churchmen authorized to resort to force for supporting religion.

Mr. WOODWARD, a magistrate, said that the speeches of the mover and seconder might have been applicable if it had been proposed to make a church-rate, but this was not a church-rate, for in that parish they were free from such demand; the rate was asked for under an act which had received the sanction of previous vestries, and was to meet a debt which the parish had incurred.

Mr. ELR replied to Mr. Woodward, asserting that the rate was in effect a church-rate.

It being then nearly half-past eleven o'clock, the show of hands was taken, when the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, not 50 hands being held up in opposition. The result was hailed with repeated shouts of applause, which made the building ring again, and were caught up by a crowd of non-vestrymen outside.

The last subject was the proposal to sanction an application to the Court of Chancery to appoint new trustees to the Stonefield Estate, the proceeds of which are applied as an endowment to the district churches. An amendment was moved to the effect that the expense should be defrayed out of the funds, and not by the parish, and was about to be put, when Mr. WAKELING, the Vestry Clerk of Clerkenwell, advised the vestry not to proceed further in the dark, but to ascertain something about the purpose for which the endowment was originally intended. This gave a new turn to the discussion, and led to a number of conflicting statements—some stating that the charity, which is an ancient one, was originally given to the poor, and others to the Roman Catholics. The result was, the adoption of a further amendment, appointing a committee to examine into the matter, and to report at the next vestry. Several Dissenters were named on the committee.

Some notices of motions were then given by the Reform party, and at half-past twelve o'clock, the vestry meeting, which, in its character and results, was, perhaps, unparalleled in the parish, broke up.

We understand that the usual notice of the rates made at the vestry meeting, was affixed to the church doors, in Islington, on Sunday last, the chapel-of-ease rate being obliterated on the bill. The trustees thus acknowledge themselves to be legally defeated.

**THE LEICESTER CHURCH-RATE CASE.**—The *Leicester Mercury* calls attention to a pamphlet from the pen of Mr. Stone, Town-Clerk of that borough, in which the writer gives his opinion that the proposed church-rate, to which we referred last week, is invalid in point of law. The following are the grounds on which he founds this conclusion:—

First,—Because the sense of the meeting was not taken on the motion according to the requirements of the law and the ordinary rule which governs the proceedings of such meetings. Second,—Because the parishioners did not refuse to lay a rate, and because the minority can in no case make a rate unless a majority refuse to do so. Third,—Because the vestry meeting for St. Martin's was an ordinary meeting, convened on the mere motion of the churchwardens, and not under monition from a court of competent jurisdiction; and because the *Braintree Case* applies only to a meeting held under such circumstances; and Fourth,—Because the individuals who signed the rate-book, and who must be treated as a minority (no show of hands or vote having been called for by the Chairman) would not constitute a legal majority—the dissentient numerical majority not having been contumacious, or guilty of any contempt or violation of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or subject to any civil or criminal consequences for not laying a rate at such ordinary meeting.

We cannot doubt (says our contemporary) that the parochial authorities of St. Martin's will weigh well the sound arguments Mr. Stone has here advanced against the validity of the rate in question. It will be a matter of surprise to us if a single summons against a recusant be applied for—still more if a distress-warrant be issued. But how much better that this negative virtue of enforced prudence, would be a spontaneous and resolute trial of the efficacy of the voluntary principle for the support even of the Mother-Church of Leicester. [We are glad to see that a report of the excellent and eloquent speech of the Rev. J. P. Mursell on the above subject, from which we gave a bare outline last week, has been printed separately as a cheap tract.\* We trust it will command an extended circulation.]

\* London: B. L. GREEN. Leicester: J. F. WINKS.

**CHURCH-RATES AT BOWDEN.**—VOLUNTARY RATE ADOPTED.—Bowden is a village in Cheshire, a few miles from Manchester. In this place, a short time since, a vestry meeting was held "for the purpose of signing a rate agreed to at a meeting held on the 7th of December, 1849." Mr. Samuel Giles stated that Mr. George Hadfield, solicitor, of Manchester, had been consulted, and his decided opinion was, that the whole proceedings and the several items included by the churchwardens in the proposed rate were illegal. After speaking at some length on the injustice of church-rates and other ecclesiastical demands, Mr. Giles concluded by recommending the clergy and churchwardens to call a fresh meeting by proper legal notice, to adjourn the meeting, or make a voluntary rate amongst themselves. To these proposals the Church party refused to listen, whereupon Mr. Giles gave notice that he should request the vestry-clerk to record a written protest on the book of proceedings. Mr. Mort, senior churchwarden, then proposed, which was seconded by Mr. John Warburton:—

That a rate of three farthings in the pound should be levied from the parishioners for the current year.

Mr. Giles then moved the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Samuel Bury:—

That the notice calling this meeting being to sign a rate, and not to consider and make a rate, and the estimate now submitted being for illegal charges, it is our opinion that there is no legal right to make a rate, and we therefore decline and refuse to make any rate whatever.

On the amendment being put, the numbers were equal for and against, and the vicar gave his casting vote against the amendment. The original motion was then put, and carried by the casting vote of the vicar. It was subsequently, however, discovered that one gentleman, not a rate-payer, had voted against the amendment. The numbers were, therefore, in reality equal, and neither the amendment nor the original motion was carried. As the vicar had otherwise decided in ignorance of this fact, Mr. Giles then demanded a poll of the whole parish, and was proceeding to write a protest against the legality of the whole proceedings, as he wished church-rates were done away with, for the vestry-clerk to enter on the minutes, when the senior churchwarden, after a consultation with the clergy, vestry-clerk, &c., no doubt convinced of the illegality of the proceedings, stated that, in order to avoid the unpleasant and unenviable notoriety which a poll of the parish would give them as churchwardens, he should propose that a voluntary, instead of a compulsory, rate should be made, which, amidst general applause, was unanimously carried. Mr. Giles moved, seconded by Mr. Mort:—

That in future the church bells be never rung on the 5th of November, in commemoration of the day, out of the church-rates.

which was received with acclamation, and carried unanimously.

**THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.**—We (*Church and State Gazette*), deeply deplore, in connexion with this subject, to observe a disposition in some quarters to commence an agitation at Cambridge for the displacement of the Consort of our beloved Queen from the distinguished post of Chancellor of the University. The post, though by statute triennial, has been usually held for life.

**SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.**—The following petition for dissolving the union between the Church and the State was adopted, by the Northamptonshire Association of Baptist churches, on the 22nd of May, 1850:—

To the honourable the Commons, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned sheweth,—

That your petitioners are the ministers and representatives of an association of Baptist churches, which has existed for eighty years, and which now comprises thirty-five churches, and more than 3,000 communicants.

That it is the custom of the association to receive at its annual meetings letters from those churches, which letters have of late years borne painful testimony to the obstructions thrown in the way of evangelical labours by the ministers of the State Church.

That your petitioners learn that missionaries, sent out by Baptists and other bodies, are in like manner obstructed in foreign lands.

That your petitioners look to the continent of Europe, and long for the time when, civil rulers ceasing to interfere in religious matters, the countries now closed against Protestant missionaries shall be open to them.

That on all these, and other grounds, your petitioners earnestly pray your honourable House to take immediate steps for severing the Church from the State.

And your petitioners, &c.

**THE INQUIRY INTO CHURCH PREFERMENTS.**—The Rev. Prebendary Wray, of York, has replied to the circular of the Secretary of State, calling for a return of the several pieces of preferment held by bishops, deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, &c., objecting to comply on the ground, first, "that the return in question appears to be an inquisitorial and illegal demand on the part of the Crown, contrary to the genius of the constitution, and at variance with the Bill of Rights, and to be intended as the forerunner of an attack upon the dignitaries of the Church and its revenues;" and, second, "because it carries with it, by implication, the often-exploded notion that the revenues of the Church are the property of the nation, as being originally given by it; whereas the property of the Church never was the nation's, but was the grant of lords of manors and other individuals from their own private estates to particular and specified uses."

The electric telegraph has been introduced into several of the large Austrian state steamers, to enable the commander to communicate direct with the engine-room.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### GENERAL BAPTIST ANNUAL ASSOCIATION.

The 81st Annual Association of the General Baptist New Connexion was held at Chesham, Bucks, from Tuesday the 25th, to Thursday the 27th, of June, inclusive.

The attendance of ministers and friends was good, but not so numerous as when the Association has been held at more central towns. On the Monday evening a devotional service was held at 7 o'clock. On Tuesday morning, letters from the various churches, detailing their spiritual state and giving their statistics, were read until 11 o'clock, when the following officers were chosen—chairman, Rev. G. Cheate, of Birmingham; moderators, Rev. J. Goadby, of Loughborough, and Rev. H. Hunter, of Nottingham; secretary (previously appointed), Rev. W. Underwood, of Paddington. Several new churches were then received into the connexion—Arnold, Todmorden, and Burnley. In the last-named place, the chapel was found to be an inconvenient distance from the town; it was therefore determined by a portion of the members, who were formed into another church, to obtain a site for a new chapel in the heart of the town, and to commence building as soon as possible.

The church at Sheffield under the pastoral care of the Rev. T. Horsfield, and the church at Nottingham now worshipping in the People's College, were also received. On Tuesday evening, Rev. Thomas Stevenson, of Leicester, preached an impressive sermon from Daniel iv. 16—18. The principles mainly enforced were—decision of character, particularly in reference to religion; unswerving fidelity to conviction; and Christian catholicity of feeling.

On Wednesday morning, after preliminary meetings with respect to the business of the denomination, the second Association sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Pike, of Bourn, from Heb. xii. 22—24. This discourse, which comprised a comprehensive digest of, and eloquent commentary on, the faith of the new covenant, was listened to with deep attention; and a unanimous desire was expressed that it should be printed. The annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society took place in the afternoon, when J. Noble, Esq. (and subsequently Mr. T. Hill), presided; and addresses were given by the Rev. Messrs. Gill (the secretary), C. Pike, Batey, and Stutterd. In the evening, the annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society was held, James Hodgson, Esq., of Stubbington House, Hebden Bridge, York, occupied the chair. The secretary (Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby) read an interesting abstract of the Report, from which it was encouraging to find that the native preachers were so competent, active, and successful; and that the mission generally was in so flourishing a state that it had been termed by the London Missionary Society, "the great preaching mission of Bengal." Six hundred acres of land had been obtained, about six miles from Berhampore, for a new Christian settlement, and another station established thirty miles east of Berhampore. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Goadby, E. Stevenson, Dr. Burns, H. Hunter, J. Wallis, J. F. Winks, and J. B. Pike. Dr. Burns suggested a plan for the liquidation of the debt of £600, by ten ministers subscribing £10 each, and thus setting an example to their rich lay brethren. The suggestion met with a most cordial reception, and was instantaneously acted on; the ten ministers being then and there obtained. £90 was also as speedily promised by lay members present; and it is presumed, from this energetic commencement, that the whole sum will soon be raised. During the meeting a storm broke over the town, and an allusion, equally forcible and happy, was made by Rev. J. Wallis, to the swiftness with which God's material works do his pleasure—for "His lightnings go and say, Here we are"—compared with the culpable tardiness of his rational creatures and avowed servants.

On Thursday noon the Association Letter was read. Subject—"The Importance of Sabbath-schools, &c." Writer—Rev. W. Underwood, of Paddington. It contained a clear, compendious view of the philosophy of Sabbath-schools, and very valuable practical suggestions for improving their efficiency. There was no doubt on the mind of any person present, that the publication of Mr. Underwood's excellent letter would be of essential service to the noble Christian institution of whose theory and operations it treated. During the Association, a very interesting account was given of the late Peace Congress in Paris, by J. Noble, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., London; and the brethren were earnestly requested to give their sympathy and influence in reference to the forthcoming one at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

Arrangements were made for a convention, to be held at Leicester, in September next, to establish a Conversational Fund for aged and afflicted ministers and for ministers' widows. A committee was also chosen to arrange for the publication of a comprehensive and improved denominational hymn-book, and trustees were appointed. An interesting letter likewise was read from the Free-will Baptists of America; and the secretary was requested to reciprocate their paternal affection, by a letter to their Triennial Conference, to be held in Rhode Island in October next. After sundry resolutions on ministers and churches, the Academical Institution of the body, &c., the services closed about half-past nine o'clock on Thursday evening, when the Chairman prayed and pronounced the Benediction. The next Annual Association was appointed to be held at St. Mary's Gate Chapel, Derby. On the whole, the



sittings of the Association were characterised by harmony, and the brethren retired from the rural town of Chesham well satisfied with the kind hospitality of its Christian inhabitants, and the courtesy of its ministers, one of whom (the Independent) placed his chapel at the service of the Association for holding committee meetings. We believe, from the statistics read, that during the year, about 1,000 persons have been received into the Convention by baptism; but we fear that an equal, if not a greater number, have been lost by death, emigration, removals, &c.

**ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the College, in Masbro', when the attendance was unusually numerous. James Montgomery, Esq., presided. The report of the committee detailed the peculiar circumstances of the concern, which is embarrassed by deficient subscriptions, and by the investment of a portion of its funds in preference shares, which are not at present productive. It was recommended that, as the means did not exist to put the College on the more efficient footing required by the wants of the times, it should be discontinued, with a view to its ultimate amalgamation with the College at Airedale. A resolution in conformity with this recommendation was moved by the Rev. T. Scales, and seconded by Mr. Robert Waterhouse. On the other hand, an amendment was moved by the Rev. S. McCall, seconded by the Rev. J. Bruce, which was as follows:—

That the Report be received and printed; and that while this meeting tenders its best thanks to the committee for the patient and anxious attention which they have given to the consideration of measures bearing on the union of this College with the institution at Airedale, and appreciates the motives which have led the committee reluctantly to come to the conclusion that it is desirable that Rotherham College should cease, it is of opinion that the college may still be carried on, and empowers the committee to make such alterations in the arrangements of the institution as circumstances may require, keeping in view the great object of giving the fullest possible effect to the intentions of its founders.

The original resolution was supported by the Rev. James Parsons, of York; the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Leeds; Mr. Crossley, of Halifax; Mr. Burnley, of Gomersall; Mr. J. W. Smith, of Sheffield, &c. The amendment was supported by the Rev. Dr. Dobbin, of Hull; Mr. James Yates, of Rotherham; Mr. F. Hoole and Mr. Tucker, of Sheffield. After a long discussion, the amendment was carried by 18 to 9. It was then resolved to mortgage the College premises for £1,000, to pay the existing liabilities, the committee for the ensuing year was appointed, and the usual resolutions were passed. The resignation by the Rev. T. Smith of the office of classical tutor, was accepted, with a due recognition of his services, which he suitably acknowledged. — *Sheffield Independent.*

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS.**—The Rev. W. P. Lyon, B.A., has accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Tunbridge Wells, and (D. V.) will enter on his labours there on the first Lord's-day in August.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS.**—The Rev. A. Tyler, of Tisbury, Wilts, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Whiting-street Chapel, and intends (D. V.) entering upon his stated labours on Sunday, the 28th inst.

**THE CENSUS FOR 1851.**—A correspondent, writing on this subject, says:—"May I express to you my surprise at finding that you speak in favourable terms of classification under different religious denominations, to be made in the coming census? Has Government anything to do with such distinctions at all? For my own part, I have invariably declined making any return when sought for as to the religious sentiments I entertain, or the ecclesiastical office I sustain in connexion with a free church, and I have little doubt that many sympathise with me." Our correspondent seems to labour under the mistake that it is compulsory on heads of families to give the proposed particulars. Such, however, is not the case. We do not hear of any penalty being attached to refusal. Nor do we think that the information is sought for in bad faith, or with *malice prepense*, on the part of Government, any more than the statistics relative to agriculture which also forms a new feature in the proposed returns. Nor does it involve one farthing's additional expense—an important consideration in a case of this sort. The statistics may be imperfect under any circumstances, and may possibly be "cooked" to serve political purposes. If, however, a considerable number of people refuse the information asked by Government, they must be imperfect. But as no right is involved in the matter, and as, looked at in the light of expediency, the balance of evils seems decidedly on the side of refusal to give the information, we think, on the whole, it would be wise for Dissenters who have no conscientious feeling on the subject to comply with the suggestions of Government to the best of their ability.

"At a recent trial in Wisconsin," says an American paper, "the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whisky, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, and so was the whisky—in other words the whisky was drunk, and so was the jury."

The price of admission to the exhibition of Ancient and Medieval Art, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, was on Monday reduced to threepence. This change is for the laudable purpose of allowing artisans and mechanics working in the branches of art and manufacture exhibited an opportunity of comparing the works of the men of former days with their own.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EDUCATIONAL CLAIMS OF THE FREE NEGROES OF THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the Voluntary School Association will be much obliged by your kind insertion in the *Nonconformist* of the following letter, which they have recently received from their respected treasurer, George William Alexander, Esq., now, as many of your readers are aware, on a philanthropic tour in the West Indies. Its design is, to appeal to British Christians on behalf of the cause of education in those interesting islands; and especially to lay before them the educational necessities of the emancipated peasantry. To meet these necessities the Voluntary School Association some time since raised a special fund, upon which Mr. Alexander has drawn so largely, that it is now well nigh exhausted. The committee, however, earnestly hope that the publication of the subjoined letter may be effectual in inducing many who have not hitherto contributed to come forward, so that this fund may be abundantly renewed, and timely aid be afforded to those who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
CHARLES THEODORE JONES,  
Assistant-Secretary to the Association.  
Office of the Voluntary School Association,  
26, New Broad-street, 28th June, 1850.

"Saller's Hill, Jamaica, 4 mo. 29, 1850.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—I am now arrived in a colony where all, and much more than all, that remains of our special fund to promote education in the West Indies will, as far as I can judge, be urgently wanted. In most of the smaller British West India Colonies, Government aid is afforded, denominational instruction is imparted, or the necessity of assistance from our Association is not, so far as I can judge, very urgent. It will, however, I expect and hope, be found, as the principles of the Voluntary School Association are more generally known, that schools in many of the colonies will yet be helped by us should such help be really needful. I may further observe, that I should have considered it proper to have given much more assistance than has been done in some instances, and especially to schools in Trinidad, had not a pretty considerable sum been already given for the same object, from a fund belonging to the Society of Friends.

"Although the money granted on account of the Voluntary School Association in the Windward Islands has not hitherto been large, I believe that it has been of important benefit. The sum of £50 contributed in Antigua will nearly meet the deficiency in the expenditure, as compared with the income of schools in which no less than 820 children are taught; and it has taken a heavy load from the shoulders of the Moravian missionaries in the island, who bear the burden of the undertaking. I might refer to the necessity, and probable utility of the other grants, with much satisfaction; but I must now proceed to speak of Jamaica.

"In this large island there are many schools in which education is conducted on unsectarian principles, and without aid from the State, in which great difficulty is experienced from want of due support. Not unfrequently these have only been maintained at a heavy and unreasonable charge to the missionary in the district, and in some instances this burden has become so great, as to lead to the abandonment of such schools. A large number have struggled on amidst great difficulties; but in some of these instances scantiness of funds has impaired the efficiency of the instruction from its insufficiency to secure a competent teacher, or to obtain suitable school requisites. The Church of England and Wesleyan schools receive Government grants, and the former are also aided by grants of vestries. In the year 1848, however, when the State grants were, to a great extent, or wholly suspended, I learn that schools connected with the Wesleyan body, in which no less than 1,600 children had been taught, were abandoned. Few of these, I believe, have been resumed. It is satisfactory to find that the Baptist missionaries are, with very few exceptions, opposed to Government aid to education, and this is also the case with one or two of the Presbyterian missionaries, and a portion, I hope a large one, of the ministers connected with the London Missionary Society. In the day schools connected with the North Western Baptist Union alone there are nearly 2,000 scholars; and looking to this circumstance, and the difficulties that exist in supporting these and other schools, I think it is highly desirable, and even needful, that a sum of not less than £600 to £700 should be given to assist Voluntary education in Jamaica. It is important not only to maintain the principle that the State has not the right to tax the people, as it does very largely and oppressively in this island, for teaching the religious sentiments of a portion of the community, whether it be in church or school, but it is also of the highest importance that school teachers should be men fully qualified for their office by their intellectual attainments, and still more by their moral and religious character. Unless men and women imbued with Christian principles are employed in the education of the young, the instruction given will be very far from accomplishing that improvement in the character of the rising generation that is pre-eminently important in the condition of a people that have recently emerged from slavery. The value of good schools for the children of the emancipated peasantry may be inferred from a fact stated to me by a devoted and very successful missionary, and which does not, I believe, differ greatly from the experience of other missionaries, namely, that three-fourths of the persons who join the churches of Christ were taught in their schools. Ought not this to be a powerful inducement with all who value missionary labours, and who are anxious to secure the full benefit of the great act of slave emancipation to contribute liberally to schools in the British West Indies, especially at a period when, owing to poverty among all classes, as compared with the circumstances that existed a few years since, but which will not, I hope, be of long continuance, such help is really needful. So strong is my conviction of the necessity, that I intend to advance, if needful, £300 beyond the balance of about £200 now in hand, and am willing to contribute £105 towards the sum of £300 named, and to take the responsibility of the remaining amount being obtained.

"I hope our committee will at once endeavour to increase the special fund for the West Indies, to the extent of not less than £600, besides the present balance,

which will very soon be appropriated. Could the sum of £1,000 be raised, it would be much better, and might be most beneficially employed at the present juncture.

"My friend J. Candler and I have been deeply interested in our West India travels, especially in noticing the result of missionary labours, and the pains bestowed on the children in schools. We have much cause to rejoice in those efforts and in their fruits. I intend, in compliance with the discretion vested in me by the committee, to dispose of £235 in assisting thirty-two schools, including a few to be very shortly established, where they are much required. The schools to which these grants are made, are all situated in parts of Jamaica we have already visited, independently of Kingston, to which town our attention has not yet been much directed, as we expect to stay there some days prior to leaving the island.

"The committee is at liberty to make any use of this letter it may deem suitable; should it be printed, I would suggest that it be sent to the principal contributors to the special and general funds of the Voluntary School Association; I would also suggest the propriety of obtaining its insertion in the principal religious newspapers, and in the *Evangelical* and *Baptist Magazines* and the *Christian Witness*.

"With kind regards to each member of the committee and myself, and earnestly desiring the prosperity of voluntary education at home and abroad,

"I remain, very sincerely, thy friend,

"G. W. ALEXANDER."

"To Charles Theodore Jones."

### STATE-CHURCHISM IN VILLAGES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—If the Dissenters of London and other large towns were transported for a time to the rural districts of our country, they would soon become zealous Anti-state-churchmen. It is in these nooks and corners of the land that the Establishment gives practical expression to those assumptions which, in densely populated places, have become almost a dead letter. Many are the proofs that village pastors have of this. The State Church is by far the most formidable antagonist they meet with. It enters the cottage of the poor and threatens a withdrawal of favours; and in some case of parochial relief, if the peasant continue to attend the meeting. And, not to multiply illustrations, if a minister dare to think of carrying the gospel into a village where only Puseyism or morality is heard from the pulpit of the Church, he is instantly met by an amount of persecuting opposition which many Dissenters suppose to have nothing more than a mere historical existence. The following fact will show the fallacy of this supposition.

Last Sabbath (June 23rd), I went to a neighbouring village to preach, and was surprised to find two clergymen among my congregation. The object of their visit was soon made known by one of them, the vicar of the parish, and a zealous follower of Henry of Exeter, walking up to two poor women, and informing them that, if they did not return home, they should have no more gifts. Soon afterwards, he rudely interrupted me. At the close of a few wordy skirmishes, in which the rev. Churchman studiously avoided coming to a pitched battle, he authoritatively said, that if I did not at once leave the place, he would have me before the magistrates; and, supposing that a preacher of liberty would be frightened at the prospect of a prison, sent for the constable. His efforts, however, were futile, for the service was continued, and the sermon preached. On the following day, I invited, by note, the rev. disturber to a discussion on the subject of Church authority, &c.; but as yet have received no reply.

This, with many other facts which I could adduce, proves that you, Mr. Editor, and your fellow-workers, are not attacking an imaginary phantom, or a man of straw, in your conflict with a State-church, but a really existing evil, that violates freedom of speech, tramples upon religious liberty, and retards the progress of the gospel. Thanking you for your earnest efforts to remove this huge incubus from a drowsy people, and wishing you great success in your endeavours to rouse the nation from its slumbers,

I am, yours gratefully,

C. W.

Hallaton, June 28th, 1850.

### SABBATH LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is a cause of great regret that, in the discussions which have taken place on the above important subject, the true and only basis for legislative enactments has been overlooked, both by friends and enemies. Dissenters justly object to the interference of Government with religion, and irreligious men choose to consider the Sabbath rest as a matter that concerns only the *saicre*. To us it appears, that it has high and undoubted moral claims upon the community; as such, entirely independent of its religious bearings; and that, upon this moral ground, legislative interference becomes a duty. No one, of course, considers that, because the law enforces many of the precepts of the Decalogue, that therefore it interferes with religion. These precepts relate in part to the duties we owe to God, and in part to such as are due to our neighbour. The first three are of the former kind, and the last six of the latter: the fourth commandment, standing between, would seem to be the connecting link of these two classes of duties, partaking of the character of each—moral, as far as it enjoins rest from labour; religious, as it commands the sanctification of the day. To force men to keep the day *holy*, is as much beyond the power, as it is without the province, of legislation; but to secure to man, and to the animal creation, the benefit of a day of rest, is the duty of Government. This rest on the seventh portion of time is coeval with the world itself, and formed a part of natural religion previous to the introduction of sin, or any established forms of worship; and in all its aspects, religious and moral, it bears enstamped upon it the impress of Divine wisdom and beneficence. But, as we have already said, it is in its moral aspect that it claims legislative protection. Science concurs with reason to prove, that the Sabbath rest is essential to the vigour and longevity of animals, and that men who labour incessantly do not live out half their days. The consequences of unintermitted mental labour is still more fatal, weakening the nervous system, so as often to produce insanity. This, the poor man's only rest, is also eminently beneficial to his character in



its humanizing and elevating influences, giving him leisure to cultivate the domestic and social affections, and thus to repair the hardening effects of six days' arduous toil. These benefits have been so strikingly portrayed in the recent "Essays by Working Men," that your readers must be familiar with them, and they will unite in giving to this day of rest—even on the ground of its moral advantages alone—the emphatic title of the "Pearl of Days." Religious liberty can scarcely be regarded as complete to the labouring man while he is debarred by Sabbath toil from yielding to the convictions of his conscience. It is true, every man may choose between his situation and his religious duties, but it requires somewhat of the martyr-principle when starvation may be the alternative. A wise Government will never tempt its subjects to violate conscience, but rather remove out of the way every barrier to their obtaining religion—that "pillar of society," "safeguard of nations," and "parent of social order." Some Christians appear to apprehend that legislative enactments securing the Sabbath rest, are really unfavourable in their results to the diffusion of religion through the community; but we can appeal to two countries where the experiment has been long tried in its strictest form, in proof of the contrary—Scotland, and the New England States of America—which may be safely pronounced to be the two most religious, as well as moral countries in the world. We are persuaded that throughout the country generally there is a decided majority in favour of the new Post-Office regulations; but they will, doubtless, be opposed by a considerable minority, consisting of infidels, grasping tradesmen, and worldly politicians. If Dissenters took the same view of the moral claims of the day which we have attempted to advocate, they would unite with Churchmen in seeking a common object, though not on the same grounds; and untidily they would present a body too powerful to be safely resisted. If there were ever a period when the selfishness that would deprive the poor man of his day of rest is utterly inexcusable, that period is now—when steam-power has half-annihilated time and space, and when, as you recently observed, all men are in danger of "living too fast." Those who fancy themselves grievously wronged, because they miss a letter one day out of seven, should remember that the speed of transmission on the remaining six is at least trebled. If postal interruption on the Sabbath be really an evil, how is it that complaints have not been heard before, from the merchant-princes of a metropolis which may be called the heart of the commercial world, whose pulses beat from pole to pole? Expediency, however, cannot anywhere abrogate moral duty—what is right must be expedient.

June 29, 1850.

PHILO-SABBATISM.

## THE LAME DOG HELPED OVER THE STILE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There has been a grand hubbub here about the votes of certain leaders of the Free-trade movement, but not until the reading of Lord Palmerston's speech, which appealed so successfully to the combativeness of the English people and their love of interference with other people's affairs. On Thursday and Friday the heavens would have fallen and all the larks would have been caught if Cobden and Bright were to vote against Ministers. Since then the matter has been thought about a little more coolly, and now folks begin to think, nevertheless, and notwithstanding the adverse vote, that it is possible that gooseberries may ripen, and hay may be got in, and that some corn may be harvested in due time. Some who were staggered in their fear of the Tory "Wolf"—so often shouted—now acknowledge that the assertion of an ever-enduring principle may, on the whole, be better than the exercise of a temporary expediency; and there are not a few whose respect for the men is greatly increased, seeing that they have resisted all the importunities and disregarded all the threats with which they were assailed. The readers of your *Nonconformist* here, including some of the best of our Dissenters and peace men, rejoice in the firmness with which a principle has been asserted; and the men, amongst whom I class myself, who think that foreign interferences are often resorted to expressly to divert attention from reforms at home, are delighted.

Manchester, July 1, 1850.

A RADICAL.

DISASTER TO THE NASSAU BALLOON.—On Saturday evening, his Excellency the Nepaulese Ambassador visited Vauxhall Gardens, accompanied by his brother and a very large suite, to witness the ascent of Mr. Green and Mr. Rush. The ascent took place at a quarter to eight o'clock. The balloon rapidly attained a great elevation, and took an easterly direction. The balloon had made its way through the clouds towards Gravesend, beyond which place its descent was accompanied with imminent peril to the lives of the aeronauts. At a quarter to nine o'clock, or thereabouts, it passed over that town, its course being directly eastward, but from some cause, which has not transpired, it afterwards descended in the river near the Jenkin buoy. A barge which was at a short distance from the spot made towards it; the crew succeeded in rescuing both Mr. Green and Mr. Rush from the balloon, which was rapidly floating down the river. The revenue cutter "Fly" also proceeded to the rescue, and having grappled the balloon found it impossible to check its progress, until, by discharging muskets into it, they made vents for the escape of the gas. It then collapsed, and was placed with the aeronauts in the barge, and taken to Gravesend, where it arrived about four o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Green and Mr. Rush shortly after returned to London. The first-named gentleman is very much hurt on the head and face, probably from his efforts to keep on the balloon, which was continually rolling and turning over on the surface of the water.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY REVERSE OF FORTUNE has happened to a private of No. 3 company of the 39th regiment, now stationed in Athlone. By the death of an uncle, in Cuba, he has been put in possession of a fortune of £50,000, and two estates in the island. His name is Marryat—he is only twenty years of age.—*Belfast Paper*.

## MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first half-yearly session of the year 1850 was brought to a close on Wednesday, the 19th of June. The proceedings of the "public day" commenced in the chapel, the Rev. T. Binney giving out a psalm of praise, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayer. Dr. William Smith then read a very interesting Address, which had, at the request of the Committee, been prepared by the venerable Dr. Pye Smith, one of the founders of Mill-hill Grammar School, and, throughout his long and useful life, one of its most laborious and faithful friends.

At the close of this Address, which, we trust, will be printed, several of the pupils who had prepared recitations ascended the platform. Vavasour delivered a portion of the Oration of Demosthenes, in Greek; Nash recited the Speech of Galcaus, from the Latin of Tacitus; Stancomb delivered a German poem of Schiller's; and W. Nash and Sabine took part in a Dialogue in French. English pieces in prose and poetry were also recited by Elsey, Edward Binney, Hunter, Hoppe, Vavasour, and Stancomb. The ease, elegance, modest self-possession, and fervour of the young gentlemen, elicited the very hearty applause of the audience, among whom were Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, and other competent judges of the rendering of some of the finest specimens of ancient and modern eloquence.

Thomas Piper, Esq., jun., was then called to the chair, and was supported on the platform by the Rev. T. Binney, J. Yockney, George Clayton, R. Redpath, P. Smith, S. S. England, T. Priestley, Esq., Dr. William Smith, and other members of the committee. The Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., on behalf of himself and the other examiners in classics, presented to the meeting a satisfactory and encouraging Report. Mr. Redpath also laid before the meeting the Report of the Rev. W. Cook, of University College, expressing his satisfaction, as Mathematical Examiner, with the result of a written and a viva voce examination in mathematics and arithmetic. It would occupy too much space to recapitulate at length the precise subjects and results; but we have pleasure in quoting two sentences from Mr. Cook's Report, in which he says that he has "pursued the plan adopted in the Universities of Cambridge and London;" and adds, "It must be remembered that the proficiency of the boys has been subjected to a severe test—a test equal, as regards some of them, to that which would entitle a student to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at either of the Universities above alluded to." Professor Merlet's Report was also read, containing a very high testimonial to the success of the pupils in this department, as the result of his personal examination of every scholar in the French language, written and spoken.

The Rev. S. S. England, the chaplain, then presented prizes to the following pupils in the department of Scriptural Instruction:—

1st Biblical Prize	W. Butler, Royston.
2nd Do.	Nash, Royston.
3rd Do.	Tyler, Highbury.
4th Do.	Glaholm, Gateshead.
5th Do.	J. Maidlow, London.
6th Do.	Kershaw, Glossop.

Thomas Priestley, Esq., the Head Master, then presented the following prizes to the successful candidates in the different departments of instruction:—

## CLASSICS.

Certificate of Honour, as having already received the Highest Prize	Wells Butler, Royston.
1st Classical Prize	Nash, Royston.
Certificate of Honour	Eve, Maldon.
2nd Classical Prize	Pegram, Buntingford.
3rd Do.	Tyler, Highbury.
4th Do.	Glaholm, Gateshead.
5th Do.	J. Maidlow, London.
6th Do.	Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne.
7th Do.	Jas. Spicer, Highbury.

## MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.

Certificate of Honour	Vavasour, Kennington.
Do.	Elsey, Muswell-hill.
1st Prize	Hunter, London.
Examiners' Prize for Accuracy	Eve, Maldon.
3rd Prize	Dawson, Lancaster.
4th Do.	H. Spicer, Highbury.
5th Do.	Howard, Dursley.
6th Do.	Carter, Homerton.

## FRENCH.

1st Prize	Wedgwood, London.
2nd Do.	J. Maidlow, London.

## GERMAN.

1st Prize	W. Maidlow, London.
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## GENERAL HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

1st Prize	Wells Butler, Royston.
2nd Do.	Wallis Nash, Homerton.
3rd Do.	Jull, Staplehurst.
4th Do.	Mahony, Madras.

## GEOGRAPHY.

Certificate of Honour	Wells Butler, Royston.
Do.	Ashton, Putney.
1st Prize	Kershaw, Glossop.

## WRITING.

Certificate of Honour	Nash, Royston.
Do.	Vavasour, Kennington.
1st Prize	Glaholm, Gateshead.
2nd Do.	W. Maidlow, London.

## DRAWING.

Certificate of Honour	Vavasour, Kennington.
Do.	Nash, Royston.
Major Prize	Wells Butler, Royston.
Minor Prize	John Spencer, Highbury.

Mr. Priestley then presented a prize to Vavasour, as having received six certificates of honour, and also

to Elsey, Stancomb, Balfour, Sutcliffe, Seymour, Giles, and Bull, for diligence and exemplary conduct. The Rev. P. Smith, B.A., then presented a silver medal and a portrait of the Head Master to Wells Butler, the successful competitor for this distinction.

The company then adjourned to the Hall, to partake of a cold collation, after which the chairman, Thomas Piper, junior, Esq., proposed the health of the Queen, also of Dr. Pye Smith, with especial thanks for his very able and delightful address. The Rev. George Clayton proposed "The prosperity of Mill Hill." The chairman next proposed the healths of the Chaplain and Head Master, which those gentlemen respectively acknowledged. Mr. Priestley stated, in the course of his address, that the present was the thirty-third anniversary which he had been permitted to attend since his official connexion with the Institution. The Rev. T. Binney, in terms of great affection and respect, proposed the better health of the much-esteemed Treasurer and Secretary, T. Piper, Esq., and the Rev. Algernon Wells. Their absence was the cause of very great regret, and the whole assembly, in welcoming Mr. Algernon Wells, jun., heard from him with much pleasure the account of some amendment in his father's health. Dr. W. Smith, the Rev. Philip Smith, and Edward Edwards, Esq., respectively acknowledged the healths of the Examiners, the old pupils, and the senior members of the committee. The company then adjourned to the grounds of the institution. The school re-opens July 29.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The tenth general report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners has been printed, and gives some interesting information connected with emigration from the United Kingdom. The emigration from the United Kingdom during the ten years ending the 31st of December, 1846, amounted to 856,392 persons, giving an average of 85,639 emigrants a year. During the year 1847 and 1848, the number of emigrants was 258,270 and 248,089 respectively, being nearly double the largest number that had emigrated in any previous year. During the year 1849 the emigration had reached the unprecedented number of 299,498 persons, of which number 260,817 proceeded to North America; 219,450 went to the United States; and 41,367 to British North America. The commissioners estimate that in 1849, exclusive of cabin passengers, £1,743,500 was expended on emigration, of which only £228,300 was paid out of public funds, leaving more than £1,500,000 as the probable amount provided out of private or parochial funds.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—On Monday, a meeting of deputies from the Protestant Dissenters of the metropolis was held at the King's Head, Poultry, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords on the subject of the Interments Bill. The chair was occupied by J. R. Mills, Esq., who stated that the objections heretofore entertained to the bill by the Dissenters still continued, because in its passage through the House of Commons it had been in no respect improved either in its main features or prominent principles. He admitted that the object of the measure was good, but then that good object was about to be made instrumental in inflicting a great injury on the inhabitants, because it invested the whole power of taxation in a board consisting of some four or five persons. He moved the adoption of the petition to the House of Lords. This petition was similar in substance to one already presented by the Dissenters to the House of Commons. It prayed that the bill be not passed, without previously submitting it to a select committee, and the insertion of certain clauses to provide for the decent preservation of burial-grounds, which may be discontinued by order of Council. Mr. Conder seconded the adoption of the petition. Mr. Griffin thought the Dissenters would only be maintaining their consistency of principle by praying that the bill be thrown out, for, in his opinion, the measure was worse now than when it had been originally introduced, inasmuch as the overplus from the fees was, according to Sir George Grey, to be appropriated to the purposes of Church extension. He declined to move an amendment. After some discussion, the prayer of the petition was altered and agreed to as follows: "That the bill may not pass through your honourable House, but that it may be referred to a select committee, before which your petitioners and other parties aggrieved by the provisions of the measure may have an opportunity, hitherto denied them, of explaining and substantiating their objections." The meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A few days since, the Rev. William Prescott, a clergyman, aged forty, from the country, entered King's College Hospital, for the purpose of undergoing the operation of lithotomy. On Friday, it was intimated to him that the operation would be soon performed, when he appeared willing to undergo it. In the evening the porter found the unfortunate gentleman hanging, and quite dead, in a closet. No doubt physical torture and horror at the proposed operation drove him to the commission of the horrid act.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt in Comrie last week, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, which appeared to proceed from under the houses.

WHAT NEXT?—"A young lady of superior connexion," who advertises herself in the *Evangelical Magazine* of this month as being desirous of a re-engagement as governess, adds, "Members of the Evangelical Alliance preferred!"



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**—In the Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, a series of scenes of tumult took place, in consequence of interruptions from members of the Left. Several members were called to order, and amongst them M. E. de Girardin; and another representative, M. Valentin, was censured, with exclusion from the Assembly for three days. The bill under discussion to accord credits for expenses incurred at the Elysée and other places was adopted by 411 votes to 179. The Legitimists aided the Republicans on Thursday in preventing the Mayors Bill from being placed on the Orders of the Day for Thursday last. It is said, that a similar junction of parties will oppose their bill for extinguishing the freedom of the press.

**A CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT** of the Ministry is considered imminent, in consequence of General d'Hautpoul's dissatisfaction with the influence exercised by General Changarnier in reference to military affairs. It is not yet settled who is to be his successor. One rumour is, that the place has been offered to General Charron, Governor-General of Algeria; and that General Pelissier (who some years ago smothered 800 Arabs in the caves of the Dahra) is to be Governor-General of Algeria.

**THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL CHANGARNIER.**—Nothing could have been more disagreeable to the Elysée than the victorious interference of General Changarnier in this affair. You know the secret enmity which exists between that General and Louis Napoleon. General Changarnier affects to be quite independent of the President, and endeavours to increase every day his influence and authority. He hopes to be named President of the Republic in 1852, if the republic has not been put down before that time in favour of Henry V., or of the Count of Paris. The Legitimists and Orleanists cherish him, as they think that he would be easily prevailed upon to play in France the part of a Monk. But a sort of conspiracy had been formed against him. The President thought of dismissing him, and he was about to name General Magnan in his place. His intervention in favour of the Ministerial amendment was then very skilful; it made it impossible for Louis Napoleon to displace him, because the President would be accused of ingratitude. I know that when the result of the debates were brought to the Elysée there was a burst of wrath from Louis Napoleon, whose personal influence is now quite annihilated by his rival; and I should not be astonished if he should again meditate on a *coup d'état*. But the success of a *coup d'état* in his favour is more impossible than ever, and it would only prepare his own defeat and the triumph of Changarnier.—*Correspondent of the Economist.*

The printer of Ledru Rollin's pamphlet, *Le 13 Juin*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and costs, for having affixed a fictitious name and address to the publication.

**THE NEW PRESS LAWS**, as proposed by the committee, were presented to the Assembly on Saturday. The amendments made by the committee in the Government's bill greatly mitigate the severity of the measure. The committee rejects the proposed augmentation of the caution money to 50,000*fr.*, retaining for Paris and the zone of the capital the present amount of 24,000*fr.* For other parts of France 8,000*fr.* is the amount of caution money demanded for departments including towns of 50,000 souls, and 3,600*fr.* for the other departments. The half only is exacted for journals which appear only twice during the week. The principle of a postage-stamp is adopted, the amount of which is fixed at six centimes for the newspapers of Paris and the Banlieue, and at two centimes for the rest of France.

## PORTUGAL.

The United States Government presses its claims upon the Ministers of Portugal, with great assiduity. Mr. Clay, the American Chargé d'Affaires, had been pressing half-a-dozen different claims of ancient date, and refusing all proposals for arbitration in a manner indicating the possession of ample powers and instructions from the department of the State at Washington, to whom he did not find it necessary even to refer the question of arbitration. It was also stated that Mr. Clayton himself had shown an equal disinclination to treat with Sir Henry Bulwer, or to hear an explanation of facts relating to some of the claims arising from the destruction of the American cruiser "General Armstrong," in the port of Fayal, by a British force under Capt. Robert Lloyd, on the 26th of September, 1814; of the American frigate "Independence;" and the steam corvette "Mississippi," under the command of Commodore C. W. Morgan.

## GERMANY.

The official reply of the Prussian Cabinet to the Hanoverian note, proposing a North German Union, has been published. It merely states that a full answer to the suggestions of Hanover must be left to those States immediately affected by the plan.

The number of political journals proscribed the use of the post-office is still increasing. Several of the provincial journals have announced their discontinuance after certain dates.

Letters from Frankfurt state that the assembly of plenipotentiaries there may be expected to dissolve itself immediately, so great is the confusion and squabbling. The representatives of the two principalities of Hesse refuse to acknowledge the assembly as the plenum of the old Bundestag, and refrain from signing the protocols of the sittings. Hasenpflug has proposed a directory as an interim, of which the executive is to be in the hands of Prussia and Aus-

tria, to the exclusion of the four kingdoms. The representative of the grand duchy of Hesse supports Hasenpflug's proposal. The representatives of the smaller states seem to have cordially united for the purpose of defending themselves against the possibility of their being swallowed up by the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg.

## AUSTRIA.

**THE AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.**—The Austrian Government have decided to leave the Hungarian constitution question for the present entirely in suspense, and to regulate merely the administration of that country. A civil governor of Hungary, instead of the present military government under Haynau, was immediately to be appointed. It is thought that this decision will give rise to great dissatisfaction in Hungary. The old conservative party has recently approximated greatly towards the supporters of Kossuth. The chief leaders of the old conservatives are at present in Baden, to consult on the affairs of their country. A great many Magyars belonging to the ultra-liberal party are also there.

DR. BACH, the Minister of the Interior, had proposed a new press law to his colleagues without success.

## GREECE.

Letters from Athens, of the 10th, addressed to the *Augsburg Gazette*, state that the Russian Cabinet has resolved to abandon its portion of the interest on the Greek debt, until Greece shall have recovered from the losses caused by the English blockade. An Athenian letter in the German journal of Frankfort corroborates the report of this obvious bidding of the Russians for increased popularity in Greece.

## TURKEY.

**THE INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.**—Advices have been received in Vienna from Semlin to the 21st inst. The outbreak of an insurrection in Bulgaria is confirmed. The insurgents attacked the fortress Belgradeica on the 15th ult., but were repulsed with some loss by the garrison. On a subsequent attack they appear to have gained possession of the fort. One account, which is on the face of it exaggerated, says, that 40,000 men are under arms. The cause of the insurrection is said, by one account, to be the discontent of the people, in consequence of the exactions and oppression of the Turkish government officers. Another account ascribes it to Russian machinations. The principal leader is a certain A. Rascha. The chiefs have assembled at Belgradeica, and have drawn up a statement of the demands. It is said to be very moderate and just. Greek priests are reported to be connected with the movement. The Bulgarians are slaves.

THE SULTAN has been paying a visit to Rhodes and Candia. At the former place he was visited by Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, who came attended by three steamers. The Sultan presented the Viceroy with a decoration, and the latter made over to him the fine screw-steamer, "Sharkeyeh," which was so much admired in England, with all her appointments complete, every description of stores and provisions, a valuable horse and richly-embroidered saddle, and £50,000 sterling in hard dollars.

## RUSSIA.

Reports are in circulation, both in Berlin and Vienna, that the Emperor of Russia intends, on the 1st of December next, to abdicate in favour of his son, the Hereditary Grand Prince Alexander Nicolagewitch. The motives of this resolution are said to be a desire to retire from the fatigue of government, and the recollection of the old superstition that no Russian emperor can ever govern more than 25 years. A variety of particulars are added, which would be interesting if the report were known to be true.

## AMERICA.

The mail-steamer "America" brings advices from New York to the 19th ult.

There has been very little progress made in Congress on the Slavery Compromise Report. In the Senate the opponents of Mr. Clay's compromise were speaking less sanguinely of their prospects of throwing out the measure. A majority of 33 to 27 against it had been counted upon; but two senators who had pledged themselves to vote against it, but were hard pressed to vote for it, had extricated themselves from the dilemma by "bolting," and three others of the expected majority were *non inventi*. This left only an estimated majority of one, and with so narrow a margin the measure might have to be rejected by the casting vote of the Vice-President if it were not absolutely carried. The Southern Convention at Nashville had adjourned till after the rising of Congress, without having adopted resolutions of so violent a character as were threatened.

On the 18th ult., in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Boulton introduced resolutions for amending the constitution, by separating the legislative and executive powers, extending the elective principle, and assimilating the whole system of government to the American model. The house was counted out for want of a quorum.

The Cuban invasion has lost its interest. The Spanish authorities have wisely resolved upon pursuing a mild policy with regard to those of the invaders who fell into their hands. They have all been released, and will, no doubt, be tried by the tribunals of the United States. The decision thus arrived at has given much satisfaction to the commercial world, and to the supporters of General Taylor's non-intervention policy. The islanders who assisted in repelling the invaders were being liberally and honourably remunerated for their efforts.

A rencontre had taken place in New York, between Mr. N. P. Willis and Mr. Edwin Forrest, in which the former was seriously injured. Forrest had charged Willis with the seduction of his (Forrest's) wife.

Some serious disasters are recorded. The steamship "Griffiths" was burnt, within twenty miles of Cleveland, on lake Erie, and upwards of 200 persons drowned and burnt. A fire broke out at Montreal, only the day before, when upwards of two hundred houses and one church were burned down.

The application of Professor Webster for a new trial had been unsuccessful.

A Brazilian vessel, with 240 slaves on board, had been captured off Cuba, and taken into Port Royal.

An electric report from Toronto, on the 12th inst., states that—"Last night the Provincial Parliament refused, without discussion, Sir Allan M'Nab's motion to introduce the Indemnity Bill of last session. The vote stood 36 to 16."

## INDIA AND CHINA.

**CATASTROPHE AT BENARES.**—At half-past ten on the night of the first of May, a fire broke out in a fleet of thirty-five Government ordnance boats, which had been imprudently moored off Raj Ghat, in the heart of Benares. Twenty-one of these had on board 3,000 copper barrels of gunpowder, containing 110lb. each; the remaining fourteen being loaded with field-pieces, shot, and shells. The effect of the explosion that ensued was terrific. On shore, every house and person within a certain range was either destroyed or severely injured. 1,200 persons are ascertained to have been taken out of the ruins dead and wounded, and more were continually being discovered at the time of the latest letters from Benares. The Raj Ghat Hotel, a building just erected by Messrs. Tuttle and Charles, has been totally destroyed, together with all the other houses fronting the river for an extent of several hundred yards: the Begum's palace, which overlooked the Ghat, is entirely destroyed. She was one of the royal family of Delhi; and with her, family, slaves, and all inmates, were smothered in the ruins. The Rev. Mr. Small's substantial mission-house is also destroyed, and Mrs. Small killed. On the river, all the thirty-five ordnance boats were sunk or destroyed, together with twenty-eight boats laden with beer, the property of Messrs. Crump and Co., of Cawnpore, and also twelve or fifteen laden with merchandise belonging to natives. The crews of these boats have, with very few exceptions, perished. The European who was in charge of Messrs. Crump and Co.'s boats escaped, being pulled insensible out of the water: his wife and family perished. A court of inquiry is sitting, but the conductor in charge is supposed to be almost the only survivor to tell the tale. Much of the sunken ordnance stores, field-pieces, &c., are supposed to be recoverable. The magistrates and other authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost. 300 prisoners were employed immediately in exhuming the sufferers. The flagrant impropriety of entrusting so large a flotilla of such a character to an irresponsible understrapper, and of allowing it to be moored close to the quays of a densely-populated city, is much commented on by the Indian papers.

India is tranquil throughout. The Affreedees have lately behaved peaceably, and appear anxious for an accommodation. The Supreme Government is understood to have rescinded its orders respecting the working of the salt mines at Kohat, which had occasioned the disaffection of the Affreedees and Wuzarees, and rendered those tribes accessible to the intrigues of Dhoat Mahomed.

The pirate chief Shap'igtsai (whose fleet was recently destroyed by the English men-of-war in the Gulf of Tonquin) had given in his submission to the Chinese Government on terms which secured office to himself and his lieutenants, and amnesty for his followers. He is now a mandarin of the fifth grade. His followers are pardoned, and "affectionately admonished to return to their homes and endeavour to become good subjects."

Recent accounts from Cochin China state that cholera made its appearance in that country in the latter part of last year, and had committed great ravages, traversing the whole kingdom. It broke out in the month of September, in the Royal province, and quickly spread through the other provinces, proceeding in a northern direction. It attained the greatest malignity in the month of October, after which it diminished in intensity; but at the latest dates it had not entirely ceased, occasionally exhibiting renewed vigour. In the Royal province the most moderate and trustworthy estimates state the number of victims at 20,000, although some carry the reckoning as high as 100,000; and it is thought that the other provinces have lost from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants each. A great drought had also prevailed, followed by famine, the rice crops having almost entirely failed, and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost misery, feeding upon leaves and whatever they could possibly use as a means of preserving life. Late accounts from Sarawak inform us that a memorial had been forwarded to that place, signed by about fifty of the principal Malay and Dyak chiefs of Serebas, promising never to commit piracy again, and agreeing to give information of others who might intend to go pirating from their river, &c. These chiefs represent 250 Dyak villages, besides the Malay inhabitants. This writing was signed without a single person from Sarawak being amongst them. The chiefs propose to pay a visit to Sarawak soon, with the view to confirm the pledges and assurances they have now given to renounce their former evil course.



## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**OUTRAGE ON FREDERICK DOUGLASS.**—(DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.)—"My readers will have observed, in the *North Star* of last week, an account of a most cowardly assault made upon me in the Battery, at New York. Like most other statements which emanate from the American press, this one (though partly true) is false in several particulars. It is not true that I walked down Broadway with two white females resting on my arm, in the case alluded to, although I insist upon the right to do so. It is not true that the ladies in company with me placed themselves under the care of the gentleman (ruffian?) who assaulted me, nor of any of the villainous party, nor of any body else. It is not true that I sneered at or spoke to the assailants. The facts briefly are these. Myself and friends were going to Philadelphia, and supposing that the "John Potter" departed from New York at twelve, we rode down a quarter before twelve, but found, on our arrival, that we had been mistaken, the time of starting being half-past one o'clock. The interval, therefore, we passed in the Battery. When about to leave for the steamer, five or six men surrounded us, assailing us with all sorts of coarse and filthy language; and two of them finally struck the ladies on the head, while another attacked me. I warded off the blows with my umbrella, and the cowardly creatures left without doing any personal harm. Thinking that we should not be disturbed by them again, we walked slowly towards the steamer. One of the mob, observing that I was off my guard, ran up behind me, and, before I could put myself in a position to ward off the assassin's blow, I was struck in the face. These are the whole facts in the case."—F. D.

It is stated that General Cavaignac is in some part of Switzerland, where he is preserving the strictest incognito.

**A GOLD MINE** has, it is stated, by the *Trinidadian*, of May 18th, been discovered in Venezuela, about four days' journey from Angostura. Can it be the mine of which Raleigh had heard? The good folks of Trinidad are quite excited at hearing of a California so near them.

**PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Messrs. Burritt and Richard, delegates of the Peace Society of the United States and Great Britain, have recently visited Paris, to make preparations with the French committees for the Peace Congress of 1850, which is to be held at Frankfort. These gentlemen convoked a meeting, at which were present M. de Cormenin, member of the Council of State; MM. Carnot, Francisque Bouvet, and Coquerel, representatives of the people; Dunoyer of the Institute; and other distinguished men. After a long discussion, it was decided that the Congress shall be held in Frankfort on the 22nd of August next."

**THE LAST "MIRACLE" OF THE ROMISH CHURCH.**—The *Osservatore Romano* publishes a letter from Fosombrone, of the 1st ult., announcing that another miraculous image of the Virgin in that town has begun to move its eyes. Except its smaller size, it is the exact copy of that possessed by the Very Reverend Fathers of the Most Precious Blood at Rimini, and belongs to a woman called the *Fattora*, to whom it was made a present on her wedding by a Monsignore who is not named. It is added, that this image began to move its eyes almost at the same time as that of Rimini; and the miracle was first observed in private by the owner and some of her female friends. The Bishop, Monsignore Ugolini, afterwards got it placed in the Episcopal Chapel. A commission of theologians, named to give its opinion, declared itself satisfied of the fact, and made a favourable report; in consequence of which, the statue was transported to the cathedral, where, says the letter, it now cures the halt, the blind, the dumb, and the deaf. Immense sums have already been received for alms by the Church on account of this wonderful miracle. The *Church and State Gazette* says, that the "miraculous" appearance of the Virgin at Rimini, of which such marvellous statements have been made by Romanist papers, "is simply a large wax doll which opens and shuts its eyes, and if such *Madonnas* give evidence of the sanctity of the locality wherein they have their habitation, why, then, our Protestant toy-shops are sacred temples, and Lowther Arcade is holy ground. Within a hundred yards of Father Newman's Oratory, wax virgins, stuffed with sawdust and with eyes warranted to wink, may be had by the hundred, from half-a-crown upwards."

M. THIERS received £24,000 for "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," several volumes of which are yet unwritten. The publishers, afraid in these stirring times that he might be cut off, wished to ensure his life, and tried the London offices for the purpose, but they declined the risk.

MR. FAIRBAIRN, an English engineer, is on his way to Petersburg, invited thither by the Emperor of Russia to erect a tubular bridge in his dominions.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—A very providential escape from death by lightning occurred during a heavy thunder-storm which, on Wednesday night last, visited Wells. The electric fluid struck the residence of a journeyman brushmaker, named Thorn, in Lawpool-lane. It passed down the chimney, shattered a door and a looking-glass to pieces, and then knocked down the poor man's wife, burning her severely, and rendering her for some time insensible. It next struck the fire-irons, tearing a piece off the poker; after which it shattered the windows, and made its exit by throwing down the top of a wall.

## IRELAND.

**INCUMBERED ESTATES.**—Between the 15th and 20th ult., thirty-one new petitions for the sale of estates were lodged in the Incumbered Estates Court. Several of the inheritors in this list are petitioners in their own cases. The total number of petitions is now 978. At this rate of progress, the commissioners, before the end of the summer, would have more estates to sell than they could dispose of in four years. They are, however, preparing for vigorous operations after the recess. Within the week ending on the 19th ult., no less than fifty-two conditional or absolute orders for sales were pronounced.

**PASTORAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE.**—The *Tablet* of Saturday publishes a "Pastoral," addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Armagh, by Archbishop Cullen. This document is of considerable length, but its leading points may be thus briefly enumerated:—"Dr. Cullen emphatically warns his

flock against the spiritual dangers of the present time; contrasts the power of the Church in condemning error with the impotence of the sects, as shown in the late proceedings in the Anglican establishment; shows that this power depends on the authority of the Holy See and the obedience due to it; explains the services rendered to the Church in the same direction by councils—general, diocesan, provincial, and national; and then comes to speak of the approaching synod, and to desire for the success of its deliberations the prayers of all classes of the faithful, "especially the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, the recital of which is productive of so many good effects;" and their communions particularly on the Feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Of the synod itself, Dr. Cullen uses these words:—"The bishops of the Irish church have determined to hold a national synod, with all the forms prescribed by the canons of the church. To give greater weight to the deliberations of the bishops the Supreme Pontiff has not only approved their determination to meet, but has also given authority to convocate the council, and has promised to confirm its acts, if necessary, with his apostolic sanction." The business of the synod is stated generally thus:—"Our church is emerging from a state of suffering and persecution in which many customs and practices were necessary which are not adapted to times of greater liberty and security. It is of great importance that such matters should be examined, and every amelioration that may seem useful introduced by common accord."

**A WINDSOR PIC-NIC.**—Prince Albert having granted permission to the children attending the schools in connexion with the Rev. Mr. Herschell's chapel to visit the state apartments of Windsor Castle, on Monday week, the appointed day, the schools mustered for a holiday, and proceeded to Windsor. Arrived at their journey's end, they soon reached the park, and by and bye, in small battalions, they marched to the Castle, and threaded their way through its storied halls and magnificent banquetting rooms. No murmurs escaped them save those of admiration and delight. Such splendour had never before met their gaze; the suppressed utterance, the glistening eye, and the lingering look, gave token of what was passing within. The world of Charles-street had passed away, and the mind had become filled with new images of the beautiful, of which before it had not the least conception. These scattered bands afterwards re-assembled on the lawn, and formed a host above a thousand strong. Having partaken of refreshments and sung a hymn, they started on their homeward journey, which they completed in safety.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—It is intended shortly to convene a meeting of delegates from the trades in Bristol, to adopt plans for the formation of societies to enable the working classes, and others choosing to become members, to visit the Exhibition of 1851. One such society has already commenced under the title of the "Bristol United Saving Fund," the rules of which, we are told, have received the approbation of the local committee. With a view of facilitating the arrangements of the working classes for visiting the Exhibition, the Bristol Local Committee, a short time since, addressed letters to the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies on the subject of fares, and we are happy to learn that the chairman, Mr. Langdon, has received a reply from the secretary of the Great Western Directors, stating that that Company will be prepared to grant excursion trains, provided 250 passengers shall be secured as a minimum number for a train, at the rate of a single fare for the journey up and down. This will enable third class passengers to go from Bristol and return for 9s. 10d. each.—*Bath Journal*.

**AN EDITOR IN BAD COMPANY.**—The editor of *Bell's Life in London* was referee in a recent pugilistic contest for what is called "The Championship." Bendigo and Paddock were the combatants, and the former receiving a foul blow was declared the winner. Immediately, a party of fellows, with bludgeons, attacked the unfortunate editor, who had some difficulty in making his escape. He has declared in his paper, that as every vestige of respect has departed from "the ring," he will no longer support it, or record its proceedings. The people of Nottingham, who supported Bendigo, burned publicly every copy of *Bell's Life* they could purchase. The editor, it appears, by his own account, has frequently been insulted, assaulted, and robbed. Now that he has resolved to keep out of bad company he will probably escape further injury.—*Sheffield Independent*.

THE BRIGHTON PAVILION is now open to the public.

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## MASTER OF ARTS.—1850.

COLLEGES.	
Branch I.	
Rushton, William	University.
Branch II.	
Todhunter, W. B. (gold medal)	University.
Fowler, R. N.	University.
Branch III.	
Taylor, J. H. (gold medal)	Univ. and Manch. (New).
Hall, Rev. G. J.	Highbury.
Stevenson, Rev. W. R.	University.
Fletcher, J. B.	University (Coward).
Randall, U. B.	University.
Sherring, M. A.	University (Coward).
Wills, Rev. C.	Homerton.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.—1850.

First Division.	
Fowler, W.	University.
Kirkus, W.	Lancashire Independent.
Second Division.	
Smith, D.	Spring Hill.

John Shaw, a Chartist who was in Newgate, has been liberated before the expiry of his sentence, on putting in bail to keep the peace for five years.

**OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.**—A meeting took place on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, of the society for the promotion of the above object—Mr. Spooner, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the society had been permitted to see realized, in a very remarkable instance, the object they had so long in view; namely, the cessation of the collection and delivery of letters on the Lord's-day; this had been accomplished through the instrumentality of Lord Ashley. The more the public were made acquainted with the history of the Post-office department, the more convinced they would become in each succeeding year that the servants of that office were injured physically, socially, and morally, by the conditions annexed to their situations. The committee regretted that the evil of trading on the Lord's-day existed in as great a degree as ever; but a bill to restrict Sunday-trading in the metropolis, introduced by Lord Harrowby, had passed a second reading in the House of Lords, and had been read for the first time in the House of Commons. The receipts for the past year had amounted to £1,387, and the expenditure to £4,432.

**THE BRITISH ARMY.**—THE CLASS OF MEN COMPOSING IT.—The Mayor of Leicester stated at a public meeting, on Tuesday evening, that of all the young men who had come before him to be attested as soldiers, not one possessed a copy of the Bible.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**CAPTURE OF A SHARK.**—While two gentlemen were fishing near the Eddystone Lighthouse, last week, they hooked a bottle-nose shark about thirty inches long. Presently, they felt a great strain upon the fishing-line; for three-quarters of an hour they struggled with the fish, when they got him to the surface, passed a rope round the body, and hauled him in: they had captured a shark six feet two inches long, weighing sixty pounds, and that with a very weak line.

**THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.**—Respecting the quarter's revenue, the returns for which will be made up on Friday next, the *Observer* says the results will be highly favourable:—"The increase of the quarter over that of the corresponding quarter of 1849 will, we have reason to believe, be no less than from £300,000 to £400,000. The greater part of this increase will be in the most important items of customs and excise. In the customs the increase will be somewhere about £150,000. The excise exhibits a still more gratifying and conclusive result. The increase in this most important branch of the revenue will not be less than £200,000 on this single quarter as compared with last year. This increase is more extraordinary when we consider that the proceeds from the brick duty have now wholly ceased, and even a drawback of one-half had been allowed upon the stock in hand. In the other items—always less liable to variation—there will be no very perceptible change. The taxes will be about the same. The stamps will be less, in consequence of the alterations and uncertainty that have prevailed during the current quarter. The property-tax will probably be worse, and the Post-office better. The increase on the year will show a still more satisfactory result."

**A WARNING TO STEAMBOAT PASSENGERS.**—As the "Ant" steamboat was leaving Dyer's-hall Pier, on Thursday morning, a young man who had been sitting on the pier, by some means had his leg caught by the rope used for mooring the boat, and before it could be extricated the rope drew his leg round and actually cut it off. It does not appear that any blame was attached to the crew of the boat.

**DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.**—Mr. James Smith, a medical student, aged twenty-one, unintentionally killed himself on Sunday night week, by taking chloroform. He was found in bed upon his right side, quite dead. In his hands he held a pocket handkerchief, which was firmly pressed to his mouth and nostrils. Mr. Smith, it appears, has for a considerable period been in the habit of inhaling chloroform, which he poured upon his handkerchief, and applied to the nostrils, for the purpose of allaying a severe pain in the face, to which he was subject. There seems no doubt from the medical evidence that Mr. Smith, after retiring to rest, had poured chloroform from a bottle found in the watch-pocket upon his handkerchief, and while inhaling this became insensible, and never afterwards rallied from the state of unconsciousness into which it threw him.



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## PETITIONS PRESENTED.

International Arbitration, in favour of, 1.  
 Beer Houses, for diminishing, 1.  
 Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, in favour of, 1.  
 Elective Franchise, for extension of, 1.  
 Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 239.  
 Post-office, against abolition of Sunday labour in, 10.  
 " " in favour of " " 1.  
 Savings Banks Bill, against, 4.  
 " " for alteration of, 7.  
 Smoke Prohibition Bill, against, 1.  
 Friendly Societies Bill, in favour of, 2.  
 " " against, 2.  
 " " for alteration, 3.  
 Marriages Bill, in favour of, 68.  
 " " against, 1.  
 Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition of, 1.

## BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Improvement of Towns (Ireland) Bill.  
 Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill.  
 Pirates Head-money Repeal Act Commencement Bill.  
 Bishop of London (St. Michael's Church, Chester-square) Estates Bill.  
 Small Tenements Recovery (Ireland) Bill.

## BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill.  
 Westminster Temporary Bridge Bill [referred to a Select Committee].  
 Poor Relief Bill.  
 Pirates Head-money Repeal Act Commencement Bill.

## BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Linen, &c., Manufacture (Ireland) Bill.  
 Borough Bridges Bill.  
 Trustee Bill.

## BILL READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill.

## NOTICE OF MOTION.

Tuesday, July 9. Mr. Ricardo—Select Committee, to inquire into the accommodation afforded to the Correspondence of the United Kingdom, and how far, as a national institution, the Post-office is justified in making the legitimate and proper service of the public subservient to the profits derivable from the exclusive right of the conveyance of letters.

## DEBATES.

## LOCAL OR GENERAL RATING.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Sir HENRY HALFORD moved the second reading of the County Rates Bill, which he explained to be a measure for throwing the burden of the county and police rates on the owners instead of the occupants. The Poor-law Commissioners recommended that all local rates should be merged in a general rate on the owners, instead of the occupants: he would not go so far as that, because the poor-rate rises and falls with the employment of labour, and the occupant has a share in its administration. But the county-rate is fixed for a whole district, extending over many parishes, and is applied to works often of a permanent nature in which the occupant has no concern. The principle of relieving the occupant has been conceded in the case of lunatic asylums, and it should be in such establishments as prisons.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS denied the assumption that the Poor-law Commissioners recommended that their general rate should be transferred from the occupier to the owner; they confined their recommendation to the cases of small tenements, and there is already a bill before Parliament to give facilities for carrying that transference out. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. This amendment was carried, without division; so the bill was thrown out.

## SUMMARY TRIAL IN LARCENIES.

The third reading of the Larceny Summary Jurisdiction Bill was opposed by Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND; who moved that it be read a third time that day six months. He received the support of Mr. MONCKTON MILNES; partly on the ground that the bill in its altered shape is a mere transfer of jurisdiction, not worth the special enactment of the legislature. The amendment was negatived, by 119 to 25.

The bill was read a third time; a clause was added; and then the bill passed.

## COMPULSORY ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLD TENURE.

The second reading of Mr. Aglionby's Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was opposed by Mr. CHRISTOPHER, as one-sided, the whole advantage being conferred on the tenant, and the interest of manorial lords being sacrificed. Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND and Mr. MULLINGS objected that the measure is also not what it professes to be: instead of enfranchising copyholds, it will only commute the copyhold incidents, while it will perpetuate the tenure, and the Courts and Commissioners. Sir GEORGE GREY, finding an unanimous approval of the principle of compulsory enfranchisement, supported the second reading. Mr. AGLIONBY promised to try and modify the clauses in committee so as to insure general approbation. The merit of the measure as it stands is, that it will free copyholds from the objectionable parts, and leave untouched the serviceable parts of the tenure.

Read a second time.

## MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On the motion to read a second time the Accidents on Railways Bill, Mr. NEWDRGATE explained the circumstances which led to its introduction. The object of the bill was to make it incumbent upon railway companies in cases of accident to send for medical assistance, without incurring a liability to expense unless the accident arose from the negligence of the railway officers. If the party was unable to pay the expense the company might recover it from the parish.

The bill was opposed by the railway interest, with the assistance of Mr. LABOUCHERE and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL; the Government advising the House to sanction no exceptional legislation such as this without some very clear case calls for it. There is no adequate occasion here for altering the law of principal and agent; for where blame rests with the companies or their agents, the law of damages gives the means of recovering the expenses of surgical attendance.

The second reading of the bill was negatived, by 108 to 53, and the bill was accordingly lost.

## FOREIGN POLICY.—CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion of confidence in the foreign policy of Ministers, was resumed on Thursday, by

Sir J. WALSH, who tendered to Lord Palmerston unbounded admiration of his speech, considered as an effort of Parliamentary and mental power, but indicated its evasions of the principal points involved in the resolution of the House of Lords, and suggested some topics which were afterwards more fully developed by other speakers.

Sir HARRY VERNY met the charge, that while overbearing to the weak we truckle to the strong, by quoting the firm communications addressed to Lord Bloomfield and Baron Brunow—characterised by that plain manly simplicity which ought ever to distinguish British diplomacy.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS would have felt more difficulty in the vote he was prepared to give, had the question at issue been simply that of our Greek policy, and not our whole foreign policy: but, independently of that difficulty, his vote was decided by the terms on which the noble lord at the head of the Government had been daring enough to rest the issue of the question—amounting to a declaration, that so far as the foreign relations of the country were concerned, he preferred a single to a double chamber. Declaring himself compelled to withhold support from any motion which gave unqualified praise to the foreign policy of the Government, Sir Robert closed with a tribute of admiration to Lord Palmerston's speech, as unrivalled in Parliamentary talent and power of debate, and unexampled in containing not one single instance of personal bitterness or declamation throughout.

The Marquis of GRANBY echoed the praises of the unrivalled speech of Lord Palmerston, but recalled the House to the propagandism of his policy. The talents and patriotism of Lord Palmerston are admitted and admired; but the greater those talents, the greater the danger in their misapplication: admit his desire to promote the interests, dignity, and honour of England, his mode of effecting his object has insulted every nation, alienated all our allies, and left us without a friend on the continent of Europe.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH reminded the House that it was sitting as a court of solemn appeal, to confirm or reverse the judgment of the Peers. Foreign statesmen are aware that the representatives of the British people, generally speaking, exercise little or no control over foreign affairs, and leave the Foreign Minister almost irresponsible. They praise and blame the British Government, without much praising or blaming the British people, on account of foreign policy. But to-night all that would be changed, and the deliberate verdict now asked would either identify the people with the Government, or separate the people from it, in regard to foreign policy. If the vote be sanctioned, the Ministers will be required to persevere in the present policy, and the people will be pledged to support them whatever be the consequences. The principles of this policy have been described by Mr. Roebuck; and, as explained by him, they have not been corrected by Lord Palmerston, in one of the ablest speeches of modern times. In the case of individual rights and wrongs, her Majesty's Ministers are to "extend the protection and shield of England to her wandering sons, who are carried by commerce, by pleasure, or by necessity, to the various regions of the world." This vague and dangerous principle has been expressly maintained with regard to despotic countries, therefore with regard to Russia and Austria; and they have been applied practically in constitutional Greece; they are therefore held applicable to all the governments of the world: if we do apply them universally, our Foreign Minister will become the chief policeman and the supreme judge of every country in all matters respecting British citizens. The true rule would appear to be rather, that "if a British subject think proper to wander wherever pleasure or profit may tempt him, he must take the consequences of so doing; and the more despotically or the worse governed a country may be, the less entitled should the British citizen be to expect that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should be at hand to protect him." With regard to interference in foreign local affairs, it is asserted to be the duty of her Majesty's Government "to warn foreign governments to make concessions to their people; to tell foreign nations that we are friendly to all individuals who are anxious for the right of self-government; that we are friendly to every effort that shall be made abroad to obtain self-government, and to crush tyranny and despotism." This course we have pursued, with very little success, in Spain, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Hungary, Piedmont, Lombardy, Rome, Naples, and Sicily; yet it is defended on the plea, that from us has emanated "all that is worth respect in the self-government of men," and that we "soar in unap-

proachable greatness" above the other nations of the earth. The really great do not boast. Constitutional government and democratic institutions are the best forms of government for communities of our race in every part of the globe, because by long experience of centuries we have acquired an aptitude for them.

But, said Sir William, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the wants, habits, and feelings of foreign nations, to presume to assert that British institutions and British liberties are the only means by which they can be governed as well as we. I object to the "moral influences" which consist of instructing ambassadors to become the chiefs of foreign political parties—of sending envoys as wandering lecturers on the principles of constitutional government.

They cause us to be looked upon as an officious, meddling nation, and to be hated by all parties in all nations alike. To maintain pretensions as lofty and arrogant as those of Imperial Rome, what fleets, what armies, what expenditure, what burden of taxation, would not be requisite! A great portion of our present expenditure is the consequence of our past foreign policy. How, then, will the Financial Reformers vote? Many condemn the foreign policy, but fear that if the motion be lost the Government will resign:—

Suppose that the present Government were to resign, I do not believe that men cannot be found among the Liberal party qualified to take their places [hear, hear, and cheers]; but suppose the disagreeable alternative of the hon. gentlemen opposite coming into power, I do not believe that they who have so large a stake in the property of this country—that the landed gentlemen of England, under leaders with the abilities of Lord Stanley and with the talents of my hon. friend the member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli), would pursue a course of policy which would lead to confusion, revolution, and destruction of property [cheers]. But suppose that the majority of the people of this country be in their favour, what right have we who proclaim the sovereignty of the people to set aside the sovereignty of the people by voting against our consciences? But it is said there will be a dissolution. Why not? Most of us have voted for triennial Parliaments, and the three years have already expired [cheers and laughter]. But it is said some of us will lose our seats [a laugh]. So much the better, for the assumption proves that we do not represent the people [hear, hear]. These pleas and pretexts for voting against one's principles are well known to me. I first heard them immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill. Then the cry was, "If you let in Peel and the Tories, the Reform Bill will be repealed and a revolution will follow." This cry induced many innocent members to give votes of which they bitterly repented. Well, the right hon. baronet came into office; no revolution followed; on the contrary, by his distinguished services and beneficial measures he has won well-merited renown, and I believe saved his country from a revolution. In conclusion, I repeat that I have firm faith in the institutions of this country, and that I do not believe that for the beneficial working of these institutions it is requisite that any of the representatives of the people should, even on this occasion, vote against their convictions. To affirm such a position appears to me the greatest calumny which can be uttered against representative and constitutional government. For us to act upon such a position would tend justly to cast a discredit upon representative institutions in the eyes of Europe, which the noble lord, with all his ambassadors and wandering missionaries, would never wipe out.

Sir William avowed himself a cordial supporter of the domestic policy of her Majesty's Government, but he protested ten years ago against their foreign policy, and his views are unchanged: therefore, without hesitation, though with regret, he should vote against the motion.

Mr. ADAIR gave Sir William Molesworth entire credit for the conscientious regret with which he would vote against political friends: but this was but one of many illustrations of the great dangers to which the development of a brilliant theory would lead. The rule of our government is non-interference, wherever practicable; but circumstances will sometimes render non-interference impossible—as when this country was the exponent of Protestantism, and again in the time of Cromwell. To show the great and beneficial effect of our proceedings, Mr. Adair quoted letters received by himself from merchants, manufacturers, and from the words of a gentleman who assured him he had been in every direction among the middle classes of the metropolis [laughter]. Such a witness appeared to him beyond suspicion [great laughter]; and if there is any one point on which the movement party will give its support to the ministry, it is on their foreign policy.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT acknowledged the universal estimate of Lord Palmerston's character, which infers from his personal frankness and manliness that he would be the last man to act in a private capacity otherwise than the most scrupulous regard to honour would dictate: but it must be said that in the conduct of foreign affairs he is guided by the maxims of the diplomacy of the last century—that with the altered circumstances he has not introduced into his official proceedings the more frank, straightforward, unreserved mode of conducting affairs that is required in Europe, and which is all the more called for every time a representative nation is added to those already in existence. The noble lord told the House that his Spanish despatch was seen and accepted by the Spanish Government: but the Spanish Government might well accept that despatch; they could afford to be generous, for they would not suffer by the contrast in the tone of the two letters. But the noble lord's was only a half confidence: would he tell the House what other draughts of letters had been submitted to the Spanish Government before the despatch in question had been accepted as the least offensive of them all? [hear, hear.] Mr. Herbert testified, from personal knowledge, gathered while in Italy, during the eventful scenes of 1847,



that the Pope began without the slightest intention to make constitutional reforms. The abuses in the administration of justice and finance throughout the States of the Church were something beyond all human conception: the ambition of the Pope was, to raise his states in these respects to the level of the excellently-administered and prosperous state of Tuscany. But Lord Minto's mission was totally misinterpreted by the people, and he himself contributed to the erroneous belief that he came to hasten the progress of constitutional freedom. He could not have chosen in the Italian language words more fatal than "Long live the Independence of Italy!" The name of Austria was used as a bugbear by La Giovane Italia, but the more correct view was that Austria was too frightened to move: Mr. Abercrombie, however, fed the noble lord with stories of her hostile intentions; Austrian denials of these statements were suppressed, in a manner no gentleman would dare to imitate in doing business with his fellow; the Italians were excited by the interference of England to such a pitch of enthusiasm and excess as to destroy all prospect of consolidating the states of Italy by the advance of free and liberal institutions. The result of our constitutional propagandism was one vast engulfment in anarchy, followed by a military despotism stricter than before.

Sir GEORGE GRAY gladly availed himself of the opportunity to avow, not only the feelings of personal regard which he cherished for his noble friend,—admiration for his untiring energy, his conspicuous ability, and the ceaseless vigilance with which he has conducted, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, the affairs of his office,—but to avow "full and entire concurrence in the general principles which regulate the policy of her Majesty's Government—the policy he is empowered by her Majesty's Government to carry into effect."

Mr. GLADSTONE commenced by showing the irrelevancy of Lord John Russell's precedents.

The House of Lords has not now, as in 1710, passed a resolution on a hypothetical case; nor has the Government ventured to raise the same issue in the House of Commons that has been decided against them in the House of Lords. Why should the honourable member for Buckinghamshire move? he is not so ill satisfied with the vote of the Peers as to wish to disturb it. It is the Ministers who object to the vote; it is they, who know that no Ministry should conduct the affairs of the country with a crippled power, that ought to disturb the vote. The issue is changed because there is a sentiment among the noble Lord's own friends that he is not altogether a prudent man in the management of the foreign policy [loud cheers, and cries of dissent]. Yes, a sentiment prevails even amongst yourselves—[uproar; cries of "No, no, no!" "Name!" and laughter]—yes, even amongst yourselves, that we are usually not far from a war when the administration of foreign affairs is in his hands. But at the same time, he has a source of strength in that particular quarter of the House, who believe that his main study is to promote the progress of popular principles.

Mr. Gladstone then asked, on what principle is the Foreign Minister to proceed in protecting the interests of British subjects? In what manner are engagements to co-guaranteeing powers to be observed?

Has the conduct of the noble lord to the great country of France been of a character to preserve our friendly relations with her? Passing to Greece—we were entitled to an apology in the case of the Fantôme. We should have asked it in a decisive manner, without force; but there is an inexplicable gap in the correspondence; we never asked in plain terms for an apology, and an apology was never refused. Stellio Sumachi, a person of no known character, accused of a theft, made an ex-parte complaint of a wrong which he probably underwent; Lord Palmerston instantly adopts the statement, calls it disgraceful to the Greek Government, and demands dismissal of officers; afterwards he demands a full inquiry; and having thus shifted from violence to reason, he holds his peace—the case disappears from the correspondence: the sufferings of this man, which so harrowed the mind of Mr. Page Wood, have been treated with contempt, no redress has been obtained, no protection secured. Mr. Finlay's claim was in substance just; but he was entitled to no remedy by diplomacy until he had exhausted his remedies by the law of Greece. It is said that the Greek Government do not refer him to the tribunals: they did so thrice—on the 19th of February, 1846, on the 4th of November, 1846, on the 21st of November, 1848. It is said the tribunals are unjust, and the judges removable by the Crown at pleasure: Mr. Finlay himself says, with a manliness that does him honour—"It is true, the Greek tribunals have so boldly defended the rights of the press and of the people, that I should appeal to them with the greatest confidence in equity, if the judges were nominated for life." In 1836, Sir Edmund Lyons wrote home that the press was unchecked and the tribunals were completely independent. There is a flourishing school of law in Greece, a regular system of jurisprudence, and courts of appeal; and the highest court of appeal, the Areopagus at Athens, is one against which no suspicion has ever been cast. It is said that the arbitration had fallen to the ground in January, from the efflux of the three months allowed by law; but it is not true, though not stated in the papers, that the Greek Government offered to waive their privilege of restricting the arbitration to three months; it is not true that the arbitration did proceed; and it is not true that Baron Gros declares that Mr. Finlay himself had not placed the necessary documents before the arbitrators, even on the 24th of March, 1850? Pacifico suffered a detestable and execrable outrage: three days afterwards he resorted to diplomatic interference. Six months afterwards he complains of another outrage: Lord Palmerston very properly instructed a prosecution at the expense of the British Government, and the British Consul was instructed to use all the authority of Great Britain to see justice done; but Pacifico wrote to say that not one of the Greek bar would undertake a suit for the poor despised Pacifico; and from that day we hear no more of resorting to the tribunals.

The noble lord's mode of demanding redress is briefly summed up. He urged upon a feeble power claims that bear upon the face of them fraud, falsehood, and absurdity; he violated the first principles of international law, and broke the stipulations of our treaty with Greece—"the subjects of each country shall conform to the obligations on native subjects by the law of each country"—by passing the tribunals of Greece, not only without exhausting, but without even trying, the means of civil redress which they offered to Mr. Finlay and M. Pacifico; and he resorted to the use of force instead of following the method of order.

Reviewing rapidly our relations with France, Mr. Gladstone charged Lord Palmerston with keeping Mr. Wyse imperfectly and inadequately informed of what he did or agreed to with M. Drouyn de Lhuys in London; and, ultimately, with pursuing a course not worthy of the courage he shows in the House of Commons, while from Russia we have provoked language which should sting to the quick those gentlemen of Liberal politics who revolt at the idea of being humbled in the eyes of a despotic power. They had heard a masterly speech—no man listened with greater admiration than himself, while from the dusk of one day till the dawn of the next the noble lord defended his policy before a crowded House of Commons, in that gigantic intellectual and physical effort: but that masterly speech was all the compensation they had. The noble lord's courage, vigour, and patriotism, are ever to be respected; but his policy is marked by a perpetual endeavour after interference. He is disposed to make occasions for interference, and to boast that he makes them. Looking to the low consideration of interest, it is a perilous inclination. Suppose in the insurrection of Canada a portion of the province had remained some time in the hands of the insurgents—what should we have thought of a foreign power which, before our soldiers had been expelled from the soil they were defending, had anticipated events, as we did in Sicily, and indicated to the people, still only insurgents, the choice of a particular ruler? No Minister can really protect Englishmen but by observing the principles that have been consecrated by the universal consent of mankind for regulating the conduct of nation to nation.

Great as is your power, you cannot afford to assume for any length of time an isolated policy [hear, hear]. It would be against the law of nature and of God, were it possible for any nation of Christendom to emancipate itself from the obligations which bind all other nations, to take a position, in the eyes of mankind, of peculiar privilege and power [hear, hear]. I would now grapple with the noble lord on his own ground, in what he seemed to consider his most triumphant position—that an Englishman, namely, was in the modern world what the Roman citizen declared himself to be in the old, by the mere enunciation of these words, "*Civis Romanus sum*." What was a Roman citizen? A Roman citizen was the member of a privileged caste, of a victorious and conquering nation, of a nation that held all others bound down by the strong arm of power—which had one law for him and another for all the rest of the world, which asserted in his favour principles which it denied to all others [hear, hear]. Was such the view of the noble lord as to the relation of the English towards all the rest of the world? [hear]; does he claim for us that we are to stand on a platform, as it were, high above all other nations? It is clear from the whole—not merely expression, but spirit—of the noble viscount's speech, that such is his impression; that he thinks we are to be the censor of the vice and follies of all the peoples of the world, the teacher of the nations, and that all who, from low, petty personal spite, do not think proper to admit the assumption, must have diplomatic war declared against them [hear, hear]. And certainly, if the business of a Foreign Secretary was merely to carry on diplomatic war, all must admit the perfection of the noble lord in the discharge of his functions. If to be a Foreign Minister was to be a knight-errant, pricking forth, armed at all points, to challenge all comers, and lay as many adversaries as possible sprawling, then the noble lord would be master of his art [hear, hear, and laughter]; but I do not understand the duties of a Foreign Secretary to be of that character; I take the duties of a Foreign Secretary very mainly to be the maintenance of that code of sound international principles which, though the hon. and learned member for Sheffield thinks lightly of them, apparently, I take to be a monument of human wisdom, a precious inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers, and on which depends the future brotherhood of nations [hear]. The English are a noble people; but it is no part of the character we should aim at to be always telling other people of our virtues, and drawing comparisons, altogether favourable to ourselves, between them and us [hear, hear]. It is one effect of this insular weakness that we hear gentlemen in this assembly, when they find the other portion of Christendom differing from us in opinion, coolly designating them all a knot of foreign conspirators [hear]. It is all the same what these nations are politically, absolute autocracies, constitutional monarchies, or republics, if they only venture not exactly to adopt our opinions, we forthwith quarrel with and denounce them.

Let us recognise frankly the principle of brotherhood among nations: and while we assert the just rights of our subjects in Greece, or any other small state, let us, doing as we would be done by, pay that respect to weakness which we should exact for our own power [hear, hear].

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND made a brief speech, equally condemning the policy of Lord Palmerston and of his immediate predecessors; and declared that he would not join in a run upon the least ignoble member of the Whig Government, selected not for any dereliction of duty, but to serve the purpose of a faction, and because foreign whispers have been at work. To gratify Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley he would not vote against the motion.

On the motion of Mr. COCKBURN, the debate was adjourned for the third time.

The adjourned debate, on Friday, was opened by Mr. COCKBURN; who fairly distanced Mr. Roebuck in the thorough Ministerialism and partisan force of his advocacy. With extreme ardour he attacked what he termed the casuistical, sophistical, and un-

fair *nisi prius* and deceptive case presented by Mr. Gladstone on the Greek claims, and laboured to re-establish the Ministerial case as Lord Palmerston had left it. He proceeded to show that in the cases of Messrs. Finlay and Pacifico it was impossible to obtain redress from the Greek authorities. In that of Mr. Finlay the tribunals were not open to him, as Mr. Gladstone supposed; he could not sue the Sovereign, who, before and after the granting of the Constitution, was irresponsible. In the case of M. Pacifico, the imputations upon whose character he treated as unfair attempts to prejudice his claims, he had sustained a wrong, and was therefore entitled, though a Jew, or even a forger, to redress. In what civil tribunals could he obtain compensation from a mob of brigands and paupers? A criminal prosecution had been tried, and had failed. Of the condition of the Greek courts and municipalities Mr. Cockburn drew a very unfavourable picture, confirming its accuracy by extracts from a pamphlet by Mr. Baillie Cochrane. In most difficult and trying times Lord Palmerston had interfered only when invited, or when legitimate occasion called for interference, steering a middle course—recommending monarchs to make timely and wise concessions to their subjects, and endeavouring to induce excited and irritated nations, goaded into rebellion, to listen to the counsels of moderation. His honour was not the less because success had not crowned his efforts. Defending the noble lord's course of proceeding in the Spanish case, the Neapolitan case, and that of Austria and Piedmont, he uttered an indignant invective against those whose sympathies were awakened only in favour of tyranny, despotism, and absolutism. He propounded the political dilemma to his opponents—what course will you follow if you dispossess the Government of power? Is Sir James Graham prepared to take office alone; or will he not yet longer bide his time? Is Sir R. Peel prepared?—where are his staff, where the elements of his political power? Or is a combination the "third course" only remaining?—

The right hon. gentleman can be no more anxious for office. The consular dignity he has so well won—the high station he has held in this House and elsewhere—is enough, notwithstanding what hon. gentlemen may say, to satisfy the ambition of any man, and power can add nothing to the greatness of such a man as he [cheers]. But then, is it possible that the right hon. baronet, withdrawing to the background and only looking on with paternal solicitude for the interests of his babe—is it possible that some of those who have hitherto reposed under the shadow of his wing are to leave the parent nest and venture forth to shake hands with hon. gentlemen opposite? [cheers.] If so, the country will understand why it is you come forward now to attack the foreign policy of the Government. But that is not enough. We, whom you call upon by our votes to aid in dispossessing the Government of the people, are entitled to ask what are the terms and conditions of that unholy alliance [cheers]. Now, I tell you this candidly, that your conduct upon the present occasion leads me to the conclusion that, if there is to be a compromise, and I'll take it for granted, you will not be so reckless, so inconsiderate of your duty to your Sovereign, as to drive the Government from office by an abstract vote upon its past policy, unless you are prepared with some alternative, and are prepared to see some government established that shall be able to conduct the councils of the Sovereign [cheers]. Now, if there is to be an alliance between you, which I shall suppose to be the case until I hear the contrary, I have a right to call upon you to speak out. I am actuated by no vulgar, no idle, no prurient curiosity—I stand here as a member of Parliament, as a representative of the people, and I ask you what are you going to do; what are the terms and conditions of that alliance? [cheers.] I tell you that I believe, judging from your conduct, that the honesty of the transaction will be here (indicating the Protectionist part of the House), and not there (pointing to the right hon. baronet's quarter). Is there such an alliance contemplated? Is it agreed on, or is it not? If it be, what are the terms and conditions? Are we to have a fixed duty or a sliding scale? [loud and protracted cheering.] Give us an answer. For once, be frank and fair with us. Give us an answer. What are the terms and conditions? What are we, the Parliament and people of England, to expect? We have a right to fairness and frankness upon such an occasion [cheers]. Sir, until I know how that is to be, I, for one, will not, and I trust the independent members of this House will not, lend themselves to what I can't help calling a very pitiful and mean combination against the Foreign Minister of this country. (The hon. and learned gentleman was greeted with loud and repeated cheers on resuming his seat, and numbers of his friends flocked round him from various parts of the House.)

Mr. WALFORD replied to Mr. Cockburn, while Mr. M. MILNES spoke in support of the motion—expressing himself satisfied with the simple statement of facts given by Lord Palmerston.

(Continued on page 541.)

EMBARKATION OF POLISH REFUGEES AT SOUTHAMPTON.—A party of Polish refugees, forty-six in number, left the Royal Pier, on Wednesday morning, for Spithead, to embark on board the "American Eagle" for a passage to America. The Mayor was in attendance to bid them farewell, and on leaving many of them were affected to tears by the kindness shown them. Rather more than one-half the original number having decided on remaining in England—at least for the present—most of them have come to London, where they will endeavour to obtain employment until they can return to their own country. Others have resolved on going, as soon as they can obtain passports, to France, Belgium, and Prussia.

TIVERTON GAOL is at this moment empty for the first time during the last seventeen years; so that out of a population of 12,000 inhabitants there is not now a single felon in custody.



**WRECK OF THE "ORION" STEAMER.**—Divers are still at work at the wreck off Portpatrick recovering dead bodies and valuables from the wreck. 36 bodies have now been found, and, as the weather was favourable, it was expected that many more would be recovered in the course of last week. Captain Denham, R.N., was making a special investigation as to the causes of the melancholy catastrophe. The Sheriff and law-officer of the county were still holding their inquiry. The *Times* has published a letter from a schoolboy of fourteen to a cousin in London, describing the wreck of the "Orion" and his own adventures. The narrative is very racy and animated. Master "D." relates the incidents of the voyage and the wreck much as they have been told by others, and then recounts his own perils. He was only half-dressed when he was obliged to run on deck; he clung to the binnacle; there he took off his trousers and boots for a swim; the "horrible, hissing, bubbling, noise" of the steam, made him expect "a precious blow-up," so, "committing his life into the hands of God, he plunged overboard." A number of men jumped into the water at the same time, and the boy was dragged under the sea for about a minute; then he swam for his life.

"When I had swam about forty yards, I came to a chest, on which a man was supporting himself. I made for it, and reached it; but the seaman was in such an agony of terror that he knew not what he did, and in foolishly endeavouring to get to the top of the chest, he turned it round like a tread-wheel. I could not shift my hands as quickly as he pulled it over, and so I was pushed right under the water for about two minutes. At that awful time, I felt the water coming in my ears and nose, and thought on home and my parents, and felt that I should never see them more, and was giving up; but just then I felt new vigour in my limbs, and determined not to relinquish life without a struggle. I dived down till I got free of the man and the chest, and swam to some things which were floating near, and got something like a desk under one arm, and a kind of wooden grating under the other; with these I kept up a long while: but looking round, I saw the large chest with the man, who had stopped pulling it over; I swam to it therefore, and told him not to pull it, as our safety depended on it: he remained quiet; but by way of precaution I still kept the wooden grating under my other arm." A second man joined them; and they endeavoured to make the shore. Presently a boat came up, and they were taken on board. "The man in the bow laid hold of me to pull me in, I being too weak to scramble in. As soon as he had laid me on the fore-castle, I fell right over into the body of the boat; but then I was so cold, I began to jump and cut away into the stern-sheets, and I sat down shivering like half-a-dozen drowned rats." When he got to land, an old woman threw a shawl round his shivering form, and he was hospitably treated at Captain Hawes's house. When he awoke from a refreshing sleep, he found his tutor, "Mr. P.," the last person saved from the wreck, sitting at the bedside. The writer then gives a ludicrous description of the figure he presented, clothed in all sorts and sizes of raiment collected in the village. In the omnibus, when he had reached G——, an old woman tried to force a four-penny piece upon him as a charity. "When I got home, I told mamma that the 'Orion' was aground, not to alarm her; and she was so glad to see me that she never noticed my dress; but when she went into the dining-room, she told them, laughing, that I looked like a shipwrecked mariner. Papa soon came home and told her, and she was most awfully frightened when she heard the dangers I had escaped."

It appears that no means exist of telling accurately the number of persons lost in the wreck; which can only be eventually ascertained by the inquiries that may be expected from persons who have lost friends, as all the bodies are not likely to be recovered. The unfortunate Captain McNeill, though he perished himself, was very active in directing the struggling people; his own strength failed, and he sank before boats arrived.

**THE POST-OFFICE SUNDAY DELIVERY.**—A town's meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday night, in reference to the recent postal changes, when, after a great deal of discussion, the following resolution was adopted by a considerable majority: "That the recent changes in the Post-office regulations has caused great inconvenience to the public;" and it was resolved to petition Parliament that they be rescinded.

**O'CONNELL AND THE REPORTERS.**—Anxious as he was to be reported in England, there were occasions when O'Connell preferred that what he said should not be printed in this country. Of this an amusing anecdote has been given. O'Connell was on a visit to Ireland, and indulging in long speeches of a most "combustible character," when the Government thought fit to send over some short-hand writers to take down the harangues. "The first appearance of the Government reporters was at a meeting at Kanturk. The gentlemen were Englishmen," says the story, "and belonging to Mr. Gurney's reporting staff. They came on the platform, and introduced themselves to Mr. O'Connell. He shook them by the hands, and said to those around them, 'Nothing can be done here until these gentlemen are afforded every requisite accommodation.' This was at once provided, and having assured Mr. O'Connell that they were 'perfectly ready,' and well provided for, he came forward to address the people, and commenced his speech, to the great dismay of the Englishmen, in the Irish language. Having explained to the assembly who they were, and how he humbugged them, he continued in the same language to address to the meeting everything he wished to convey to them; the people laughing all the while at the English reporters, while they joined very good-humouredly in the laugh raised against them."—*History of Newspapers*, by F. K. Hunt.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Council assembled at half-past 2, and sat until a quarter before 6 o'clock.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 3, Two o'clock.

## DEATH OF SIR R. PEEL.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Sir R. Peel, at eleven o'clock last night. The unfavourable bulletins issued at frequent intervals by his medical attendants during Monday, for the information of the hundreds of all classes who thronged Whitehall-place to make inquiries, almost prepared the public to anticipate the result. In the morning he was stated to be better; at 4 p.m. he was still suffering a good deal from pain in the side and shoulder, but was in no respect worse than he was in the morning. A change for the worse shortly afterwards took place.

After a consultation at 10 p.m. the following bulletin was the result:—"Since 7 o'clock Sir Robert Peel has been very restless, and his condition is less satisfactory than it was in the early part of the day."

A gleam of hope was raised yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by the appearance of the following bulletin:—"After 7 o'clock last evening Sir Robert Peel's symptoms were considerably aggravated, so as to cause much anxiety respecting him. Early this morning, however, he had some refreshing sleep, and the alarming symptoms have somewhat abated."

At half-past one o'clock another medical consultation took place, the result of which was made known at two o'clock by the publication of the following bulletin:—"Sir Robert Peel expresses himself as suffering less pain, and in other respects is quite as well as he was this morning." The anxiety exhibited to learn the contents of this bulletin was so great, that when the servant was seen leaving the mansion with it a perfect rush of the crowd to the gates took place, and the policeman in attendance was compelled to read it aloud for the information of the public. During the afternoon the crowd increased so much that additional officers were sent to preserve order, and a copy of the bulletin was furnished to a constable stationed at the entrance of Whitehall-gardens, in order to enable him to answer inquiries in Whitehall, and thus lessen the pressure of the crowd near the mansion.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, M.P., Lady Fuller, the Dowager Lady Henley, and other members of the family, called several times during the day. None but the nearest relatives entered the mansion, all others contenting themselves with making inquiries at the gate. The grief exhibited by all at the answers conveyed to them told too plainly what small hopes were entertained by the medical attendants.

At half-past six o'clock the following bulletin was issued:—"Sir Robert Peel is much exhausted, and altogether not so well as he was in the early part of the day." After this time instructions were given to admit no person within the gates except the Bishop of Gibraltar, that rev. prelate having been sent for shortly before, by Sir Robert's desire, to administer the last sacrament of the Church.

The Bishop of Gibraltar arrived shortly before eight o'clock, and remained with the sufferer for nearly an hour. Sir Robert at this time became very much worse, and all the members of his family were introduced to take a last farewell. We (*Times*) believe Lady Peel was reduced to such a state of mind from excessive grief and watching that it was not thought advisable to acquaint her ladyship with the approaching dissolution of her beloved husband, lest the shock might prove greater than she could bear.

Viscount Hardinge had arrived in Whitehall-gardens some time previously and joined Lord Villiers, Mr. Dawson, and all the other members of the family, at the bedside of his afflicted friend. Sir James Graham, the constant political and private friend of Sir Robert, had been sent for, and was also admitted to an interview with the dying statesman, who, with the exception of occasional wanderings, retained the full possession of his senses until within a very short period of his death.

At a few minutes after ten o'clock all hope was dispelled by the issue of the following bulletin:—"Sir Robert Peel has been getting rapidly worse since seven o'clock." At nine minutes after eleven o'clock Sir Robert Peel breathed his last, in the presence of nearly all the members of his family circle, of whom he had taken an affectionate leave only a short time previously.

Intelligence of the melancholy event was immediately forwarded to Buckingham Palace, and, by electric telegraph, to several family connexions resident in the country.

Sir Robert Peel expired in the dining-room of his mansion, from which apartment he had not been removed since his arrival at home after the accident which has ended so fatally.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

### THE EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Earl of HARROWBY moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the system under which the annual grant of public money for educational purposes is administered. The noble lord then discussed the whole question in a lengthened and temperate speech, declaring that he believed the country in general had arrived at the conclusion that to attempt to separate education altogether from religion

was perfectly impossible; that the training of man was inseparable from religion, and that therefore the two should never be disjoined. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after defending the system of the Privy Council at considerable length, declared that he was not averse to the proposed committee; he thought, however, it was too late to appoint it during the present session; but if Lord Harrowby would postpone his motion till the next session, the Government would not oppose it. He had no desire to shirk inquiry on this subject, but as he wished any inquiry that might be instituted to be full and complete, and a full and complete inquiry could not be instituted this session, he begged their lordships to reject the motion of the noble Earl. A lengthened discussion took place, but the Earl of HARROWBY declined to withdraw his motion. On a division it was rejected by 31 to 26. Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, on the order for the third reading of the Landlord and Tenant Bill, Mr. PUSEY said, in compliance with the suggestion of Irish members, he had assented to its extension to Ireland. Col. SIBTHORP reiterated his objections to the bill, which he considered an absurd one, fraught with mischief, and he moved its rejection. Other members took the same ground; but, upon a division, the third reading was carried by 53 to 17.

Upon the motion of Mr. MULLINGS, two clauses were added to the bill, one for lessening the evils of emblements, the other making crops seized by the sheriff liable to rent whilst on the farm.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved that "Ireland" be excluded from the preamble, considering that, although the bill might be in some degree suited to England, it was in no degree suited to the former country. This proposition, supported by Mr. McCULLAGH, and opposed by Mr. H. HERBERT, Mr. STAFFORD, and Sir G. GREY, was negatived, upon a division, by 64 against 14. The bill then passed.

The House suspended its sitting from 2 o'clock until 6.

**THE IRISH CHURCH.**—Mr. B. OSBORNE stated that the hon. member for Sheffield was confined to his bed, and unable to attend to bring on the motion of which he had given notice on this subject. If it were competent for any other hon. member to do so he (Mr. Osborne) was quite ready to bring it forward [hear]. As this subject had been expected to occupy the whole night, other members whose names were down for questions were either absent or unprepared, and the remaining business was therefore gone through almost without a word of debate.

The House rose shortly before 6 o'clock.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times* of this morning contains intelligence from *Paris of last evening's date*, per the Boulogne and Amiens Railway.

**FRANCE.**—Paris, Tuesday, July 2, 6 p.m.—A deputation from the Legitimist clubs have waited on General Bedeau to offer him their votes for the Presidency of the Legislative Assembly at the election which is to take place on Thursday next. They represented to him that their votes, together with those of 220 representatives of the Left, who are desirous of administering a lesson to M. Dupin, would give him the majority. General Bedeau thanked the deputation for the honour they had done him, but he declined their offer, as he said that he would not condescend to owe his election to the votes of the Montagnards.

**WEST INDIES.**—The intelligence by the "Trent," which arrived at Southampton yesterday, is not very important. Jamaica was healthy, and heavy rains had fallen in many parts of the island. The House of Assembly, it was expected, would be called together early in July. The French West Indian Islands were in an alarming state of anarchy, and in Guadeloupe fire, pillage, and assassination continued, in spite of the state of siege. According to a proclamation by the Government, the damages by incendiary fires exceeded half a million of francs. General Paez, the revolutionary leader of Venezuela, had arrived at St. Thomas. The existence of large quantities of gold in Upata, a province of Venezuela, is confirmed. In British Guiana business was very dull. Several sugar estates had been sold at ruinous prices. St. Jago de Cuba had been placed under martial law, in anticipation of an attack from the American adventurers, but everything is perfectly tranquil. It is stated that the crop of the British West India islands will produce 19,000 hogheads less than last year.

**DEATH OF MR. R. D. BROWNE, M.P.**—This morning's papers announce the demise of Mr. Robert Dillon Browne, M.P. for the county of Mayo, which took place on last Monday morning, about 10 o'clock. The hon. gentleman was in the enjoyment of his usually excellent health until Friday last.

**THE GORHAM CASE.**—The whole of yesterday, the Court of Exchequer was occupied with this case. Mr. Martin, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Badeley, appeared and spoke at great length in support of the rule, after which Sir F. Pollock intimated that the Court would consider their judgment.

## CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 3.

We are this week moderately supplied with Grain, and our trade is steady at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 840 qrs.; Foreign, 4,350 qrs. Barley—English, 10 qrs.; Foreign, 2,450 qrs. Oats—English, 120 qrs.; Foreign, 7,240 qrs. Flour—English, 470 sacks; Foreign, 2,100 sacks.



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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"R. O." W. Horsell, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row.

"J. W. R." Thanks for his attention. The paragraph is of too local a character for insertion at a time when our space is taken up with matter of important public interest.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

THE great fight of party is over. The Whig Ministry remain in office. According to the boast of their subordinates, constitutionalism throughout Europe is saved—and a revolution in England has been stayed off. The foreign policy of Lord Palmerston has been approved by the Commons of the United Kingdom, after four nights' debate, by a majority of 46. The run was close. Ministers, aided by almost the entire body of Radicals, save about a half-dozen, such as Cobden, Bright, Hume, Molesworth, Milner Gibson, and Smith, obtained 310 votes—their adversaries, including the Peel party, counted 264. Lord John Russell has gained his object—has neutralized the damaging vote of the Lords—and already he returns to an insolent tone when dealing with the party who saved his Cabinet. But more of this anon.

The debate was one of remarkable interest—all parties appearing anxious to put out to the utmost their intellectual strength. It was a contest in which the stakes wrestled for were of a kind to elicit unwonted animation from all who took part in it—for, besides the bearing which the issue must have on the political condition of Europe, the possession of Downing-street was involved, and the chances of an early dissolution of Parliament. Quickened by motives all-powerful as these, the spirit which ran through the debate was one of thorough earnestness; and hence, the eloquence which expressed it was of a much higher order than common.

We gave last week a summary of the first evening's discussion. It was resumed on Tuesday by Mr. Bernal Osborne. The honourable member for Middlesex did well what he is competent to do—namely, criticise with keen and merciless wit the pretensions of an inconsistent adversary. He made the laughter of the House play about Sir James Graham as the *ignis fatuus* dances over stagnant waters, and he denounced the conspiracies of foreign despots with hearty good-will. But Mr. Osborne cannot rise higher than a sharp-shooting partisan. He cannot grasp, and much less can he wield, great principles of international policy. He has no heavy guns. Valuable in a sudden skirmish, he can do but little towards determining the issue of a pitched battle. Lord John Manners, who gave rather a prosaic rendering of "Young England's" views of the foreign policy of the Whigs, Mr. Anstey, who can hardly be other than tedious, and Mr. B. Cochrane, filled up the dining interval with speeches condemnatory of Lord Palmerston to which the noble lord's friends might listen with quiet nerves. Then uprose the accused—the Foreign Secretary himself, and was hailed by a burst of enthusiastic cheering. He is said by Mr. Gladstone, an antagonist, to have spoken from the dusk of one day till the dawn of the next, and to have held the House in breathless, and even charmed attention from first to last; and certainly, regarded as an intellectual production, his was a speech of which the House of Commons might well be proud. Of extraordinary length, it never tires. The order of it is so lucid, the information so clear, precise, and full, the dispersion of calumny by a skilful statement of facts is so gradual, yet so triumphant, and the spirit of the whole is so calm, dignified, and unruffled, that one is insensible, even in reading it, of the passage of time, and is carried on without a single jar to his feelings, and with increasing interest to his attention, to the very close. As a defence of Lord Palmerston it was perfect—as an answer to enemies it was overwhelming—as an exposition and vindication of sound international policy it

was unsatisfactory, if not worthless. The noble lord went through the whole of the Greek business, and showed that much provocation had been given, and patience had been long exercised—that chastisement was deserved, and that as little as would possibly serve was administered. But in travelling over the various states of Europe, he described himself, unconsciously perhaps, as under an impression that it became him to meddle everywhere, where there was a hope of forwarding liberal principles of government thereby—the very propensity which is so dangerous, and so expensive. In short, Lord Palmerston, taking up the maxima of a now defunct school of diplomacy as if they were incontestable, shows that he has diligently acted upon them for the best and purest of ends. Whereas, it is to the maxima themselves that thoughtful objection is urged—and to such objection the Foreign Secretary's speech offers no reply.

The third night's discussion was somewhat tedious. Sir J. Walsh opened it, but not brilliantly. Some points, however, he hit. When he described Lord Palmerston's policy as a system of propagandism, and represented England as being, as the result of it, under a ban of isolation and suspicion among the powers of Europe, he spoke nothing more than the allies of the Whigs have again and again, and that, too, most truly, alleged. S. H. Verney, Sir R. Inglis, and the Marquis of Granby, managed to keep the discussion going during dinner time. Sir W. Molesworth hit the right nail on the head. He attacked the very principles of policy between nations which former speakers had assumed—and with admirable manliness, justified his giving a vote on the merits of the question at issue, without regard to consequences. Mr. Shafto Adair spoke unadulterated Whiggery. Mr. Sydney Herbert picked holes in Lord Palmerston's explanation, and showed more rancour than becomes an aspirant placeman. As for Sir George Grey, he was entirely himself—wordy, vapid, and boastful—utterly incapable of discerning the possibility of wrong-doing by a Whig in office. Mr. Gladstone followed, cleverly, and, as we think, over strong ground. His general doctrine was non-intervention—a doctrine which he showed to have been utterly disregarded of late. Mr. Drummond finished up the night's conflict by a string of odds and ends of quaint remark, in which, as is his wont, he mingled wisdom and folly, wit and nonsense, most wonderfully together. A sort of intellectual Sibthorp, one hardly knows whether to laugh or frown at him.

The last night's contest was carried on with great vigour. Mr. Cockburn, understood to be looking for the Solicitor-Generalship from the Whigs, commenced fire with a sharp, rattling speech—having several good points in it, and being, of course, a thorough-paced, and even daring, apology for Lord Palmerston. Mr. Walpole, possibly aiming at the same office under Tory auspices, answered him ably, but not brilliantly. When the two lawyers had finished their say, Mr. Cobden rose, and, in our opinion, excelled his usual self in all the prominent characteristics of his "unadorned eloquence." He proceeded first of all to lay bare his own motives—and then stripped the Greek squabble of its official wrappings, showing its miserable pettiness, and exposing the utter uselessness of the diplomacy which had been so busy upon it. With a courage which does him high honour, and with charming simplicity of style, he pointed out how inconsistent it would be in him to vote for what he is mainly attempting to put down—and, in good humour, but with a lofty superiority which must have made them feel like pigmies, he held up his delinquent friends to the ridicule of their foes. The whole speech was startling, because so true, so earnest, so void of party spirit—and the peroration which hinted at his possible ostracism from Parliament with complacency, gave a dignity and force to all which had preceded it. Sir Robert Peel followed. He, too, withheld his assent from the foreign policy of the Whigs, and gave substantial reasons, well deserving of calm consideration. Lord John Russell spoke afterwards with that tact for which he is pre-eminent. Towards the despotic powers of Europe, his remarks took a tone of firmness amounting almost to "Touch me if you dare." Towards his political foes of both sections, he was more apologetic than saucy. The times had been difficult—circumstances in Europe had been exceptional—mistakes may have been made—but, on the whole, the policy of his noble friend was worthy of this country, and had been worthily pursued. Mr. Disraeli came last, and unfortunately was, in consequence, so badly reported that we cannot judge of his speech. The House divided about four o'clock on Saturday morning.

On Monday, the Radicals who sacrificed their opinions for the sake of retaining a Whig Ministry, had an early taste of what they are likely to get for their sacrifice. Even in the House of Commons, on the Miscellaneous Estimates, there was a resumption of the same supercilious tone towards

Financial Reformers. But the proceedings of the Lords give the best illustration. The Irish Franchise Bill was in committee. It will be remembered, that Ministers had doggedly stuck to £8 annual rent as a qualification, both for boroughs and counties, while the measure was passing through the Commons. An amendment was moved in the Lords, raising that qualification to £15. The Marquis of Lansdowne offered, on the part of Government, to go up to £12; but even this was rejected, and £15 fixed by a considerable majority. Now do the Radicals imagine that the Ministry will stand firm when *real* liberalism is assaulted? Why, Lord Lansdowne's offer at compromise shows what may be anticipated. We keep in a reforming Ministry to hinder the progress of all true reform.

From Parliament to the Courts of Law how easy the transition—how wearisome the feeling both are apt to create in hot weather. Last week we had *Visi Prius* in the House of Commons—this week it is transferred to the Court of Exchequer. Then Lord Palmerston was the hero of the day—now Sir Fitzroy Kelly. At the apparition of the latter talking-machine in court, on Saturday last, the judges audibly grumbled—and dropped some candid hints relative to the re-appearance of their old tormenter. The topic upon which the eloquence of the learned counsel expends itself, for the flood has not yet ceased, is not, it must be confessed, quite so piquant and exciting as that which called forth the intellectual powers of our Foreign Secretary. No, Sir Fitzroy sticks to his one topic. Albeit "thrice he slew the slain," the ghosts of his former foes rise up again before him in each law court as he rushes on in his career of legal eloquence. Like his prototype, Don Quixote, his Dulcinea ever eludes his grasp. Floods of eloquence avail nothing to recall her to life. If ingenious argument, impassioned appeals, or legal citations, can bring back into breathing life those mysterious bodies which are represented by the words "Convocation" and "Court of Delegates," Sir Fitzroy is the man to do it. But, alas, we fear

"All the Queen's counsel and all the Queen's men  
Cannot put Convocation together again."

Still, if any of our readers are disposed personally to ascertain whether anything novel *can* now be said *in re* Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter, let them repair to the Court of Exchequer any day this week, or, for all we know, during the next month, and they may be satisfied to their hearts' content. Possibly by the time Parliament rises, Sir Fitzroy Kelly will sit down. But, however silly it may appear, all this palaver is not without a purpose. The intractable Bishop gains delay—puts off the period of submission—and his *friends* pay for it. Moreover, by the last proceedings, he obtains the advantage of an appeal to the House of Lords, where the case may be "hung up" through the winter, and thus enable the right reverend litigant to have his little day of uncontrolled power, despite ecclesiastical and civil authority—to keep Mr. Gorham at arm's length—and to avail himself of anything that, during the interim, may turn up "to his advantage."

A dastardly assault, by a *seeming* gentleman, on her Majesty, the particulars of which everybody knows, and every one is indignant in hearing, and the lamentable accident which happened to Sir R. Peel on Saturday, whilst riding in the Park, and which all classes unfeignedly deplore, need only be mentioned. Details will be found in other columns. The hurt received by the Queen was slight, and the mode in which her Majesty bore the affront took from it the appearance of indignity. But Sir Robert's affair is a serious one; and, we much fear, his life is in peril. Reflection on the prospect of such a loss would be inopportune just now.

Foreign intelligence runs more in the shape of disasters than political movements. The frightful explosions at Benares, at which it is supposed upwards of 1,000 persons lost their lives, is one of those events which even at this distance startle and absorb the mind with its magnitude and terrible character—a lamentable instance of the awful consequences which oftentimes result from carelessness, and want of proper precaution. As is usual on such occasions, the suggestions of ordinary prudence were neglected, until a great catastrophe has forced their adoption. But better late than never. Arrangements are now being made to have the magazine of gunpowder, hitherto too frequently situated in the centre of great towns or thickly-peopled neighbourhoods, removed to situations less pregnant with danger.

A more pleasing topic—one naturally suggested by the word "gunpowder"—is the forthcoming Peace Congress at Frankfurt, to be held towards the end of August next. The arrangements for this great gathering are proceeding on a rather gigantic scale. From America over one hundred delegates may be expected—many of whom will arrive in a vessel engaged specially for the occasion. In Paris we hear of that novelty in French experience—a public meeting, as likely to be held at the Hôtel de Ville, or the Chamber of Peers, to elect delegates



to the Congress. At Brussels, a meeting of delegates from the various provincial towns is to be held, with a view to extend the interest in the movement as widely as possible. The Rev. H. Richard and Mr. Elihu Burritt, the indefatigable pioneers of this great movement, have now proceeded to Frankfort to complete the arrangements there. Subsequently they intend, accompanied by M. Visschers, of Brussels, to visit Hanover, Cologne, Berlin, and other German towns, to stir up the interest of the public in the peace principle. The movement is evidently one of those great questions which will be worked out and become a "great fact," independent of governments and legislatures. If it were dependent upon these for success, we should be almost inclined, after the exhibition last week in our House of Commons, to wring our hands with despair. Still, even in that direction the friends of peace may derive comfort from the fact, that the party most hostile to liberal institutions in Europe is actually obliged to adopt, and give encouragement to, those measures of international policy for which they are contending. It is almost amusing to find how fashionable the terms "non-intervention" and "arbitration" have now become in high quarters, although no one will acknowledge their parentage.

#### MYSTERIOUS CONSPIRACY.

"Sweet are the uses of conspiracy,  
Which, like a toad, ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

THUS, we think, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, might adapt the well-known lines of our dramatic bard. A "conspiracy"—a "foreign conspiracy"—a "conspiracy of continental despots," has saved them—reinstated them, for a time, in that seat from which they had been more than half pushed. "Out of this nettle," conspiracy, the Whigs have adroitly "plucked the flower" confidence.

A conspiracy, real or reputed—it doesn't matter a straw which—is singularly efficacious in restoring popular support to crazy cabinets. It answers, to admiration, where everything else would fail. As if by magic, it infuses into the bosom of the wavering marvellous determination. It comes over the alienated like the scent of chloroform, making them forget in an instant all their grounds of complaint. Nay! the most indistinct appearance of it can transmute opinions of many years' standing, and scare even spirited men into eating their leek with surprising docility. If you wish to make a man suddenly turn his back upon all that he has been saying and doing for years, show him a conspiracy, and ten to one you will succeed. Why, we have seen members of Parliament by scores solemnly vote their approbation of what has not, nor ever had, their approval, and all on account of some "mysterious conspiracy."

The ghost of a "foreign conspiracy" has been playing strange pranks among us during the last fortnight. It was a real ghost there can be no doubt, but beyond this all is sublime uncertainty. Ministers talked of it, much as nurses talk of hobgoblins, in whispers, or indicated its presence by nods, and winks, and starts. Their subordinates, of course, were less reserved—they shrieked in chorus that it had stood before them as plain and unmistakable as a pike-staff, but they never described what it was like. It certainly came upon the political world quite unawares. Nobody seemed to know aught about it, till the adverse note in the House of Lords revealed its presence. Lord Stanley's motion on the Greek affair was fairly advertised long before it came off, and was postponed from time to time in deference to pending negotiations—but no one warned the country of a conspiracy. The press is generally sharp-sighted enough in such matters, but it never caught a glimpse of the conspiracy at work. It was only when the Lords had put the Whig Cabinet in danger, that the awful secret was disclosed. Then, all at once, was to be seen a hideous apparition. Its appearance boded mischief to Europe. Continental constitutionalism, of which, by the bye, there is but a soiled and tattered remnant, was to be shrivelled up by Russia, like parchment in an oven—and the only alternative left us was, Lord Palmerston or the Cossacks.

One of the most remarkable features of this conspiracy was, the extraordinary facility with which it made dupes active agents in the accomplishment of its designs. Lord Aberdeen any representative of despotism might bamboozle—but Lord Stanley was the blind tool selected by the foreigners. Astute men were these plotters. They whipped in a good majority of Peers to serve their purpose. They knew precisely the bait for catching Graham. They had equal influence over the wary and wily Sir Robert Peel. They made Sir William Molesworth a flat—and put out the eyes of Cobden's common sense. A "little knot of intriguing diplomatists," and a pilgrim or two to the asylum of exiled royalty, did it all. What they would have done if the great wizard of Europe had not detected and routed them, may be judged of by what they have done. No wonder that the

liberties of England herself were thought to be doomed—that the English people were judged to be unequal to the task of preserving them—and that the Old World's destiny was intertwined with the fate of the Whigs, who again were identified with Lord Palmerston.

Well! past all doubt, Lord John Russell is a fortunate man. He was jolted into office by a violent disruption of political parties, and their antagonism has squeezed him uppermost ever since. His fortune is more than a match for his demerits. He had managed, for a second time, to wear out the patience of the nation with Whig insincerity, and lo! a foreign conspiracy comes just in the nick of time to save him.

But this is not the whole of Lord John's indebtedness to the mysterious plot. It has delivered into his hands, with the exception of some five or six gallant leaders, whose courage is beyond all praise, the whole band of financial reformers, together with the Peace party. These gentlemen have declared that the principles on which Lord Palmerston has acted of late, are calculated to maintain the honour and dignity of England, and to secure peace with the various countries of the world. How, then, can they refuse to him the means of reducing such principles to practice? Force, in the first instance, and then arbitration, is Lord Palmerston's plan, as exhibited in the Greek affair—and the economists and peace men endorse it. Sir Joshua Walsley and George Thompson, Messrs. Brotherton, Lawrence Heyworth, and Kershaw, Mr. Ellis, a Quaker, as well as Col. Thompson, Mr. Ewart, an active member of two Peace Congresses, and Feargus O'Connor, and scores of other Radicals whom we cannot stay to name, said "Aye" to a policy which flings all the doctrines they have been labouring to instil into the public mind, back to the region of plausible impossibilities. The party—if party it could be called—was a sharp thorn in the side of the Whig Government—but the "conspiracy" has extracted it. Lord John is at ease again.

Now, it would be quite as absurd as it would be uncharitable to suspect this large body of men, many of whom have given to the world convincing proofs of their sincerity, of being actuated on this occasion by any but honourable motives. But we are astonished that they should, at any conceivable crisis of the world's history, imagine the liberties of Europe more likely to be promoted, in the long run, by Whig tutelage, than by a consistent and manly adherence to their own avowed principles. They have untruthfully professed what, in terms, they cannot believe. Did ever such policy prosper? Does it deserve to prosper? They may rely upon it that the dissembling vote they have given against despotism will turn up, one of these days, against freedom. What they meant is one thing—what they have done is another. If what they meant be eventually realized by what they have done, then civilization and progress are more dependent than we believed upon skilful prevarication. But they are grossly deceived in thinking so—for as surely as truth is power, so surely will the weapon they have snatched up from the armoury of falsehood wherewith to smite despotism, snap short in their hands, and leave them defenceless.

In sorrow we thus speak—in unfeigned sorrow—not, however, unalleviated. There is a pleasurable as well as a painful side to this affair. Few things have more gratified us than the manly speeches of Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Cobden, and the equally manly votes of Messrs. Hume, Bright, Gibson, and Smith. All honour to them! honour all the more fervently paid on account of the savage revilings of the Ministerial press which their firmness has evoked! Even if we doubted their wisdom, which we do not, their fidelity to conviction would command our readiest homage. The day will come when these men will have reason to be proud that they were not to be cajoled out of their principles by fears of a foreign conspiracy.

#### ROYAL AND REPUBLICAN CIVIL LISTS.

THE recent successful proposal to augment the income of the President of the French Republic has suggested the comparison of his expenditure with that of his royal predecessor. Louis Napoleon was to receive £24,000 per annum during his four years of office—on urgent complaint of its inadequacy, it has been multiplied by six; £10,000 additional a month being awarded him. Under the late régime—it is pleaded by his partisans—the Civil List amounted to £740,000 a year. Some authentic accounts lately published, show how that vast sum was disbursed by the members of the recipient family. The statements are based on an average of the eighteen years of the Orleans dynasty:—

"Only £600 a year was assigned by the King for his personal service, and £400 a year for his personal expenses; £4,000 a year for the Queen's establishment, and £30,000 a year for the Princes and Princesses, exclusive of journeys. The establishments of the palace were on a magnificent scale—£17,000 a year for the household of the Tuilleries; £50,000 a year for the table; £38,000 a year for the stables, with about three hundred and ten horses, and £11,000 more for the stud

and field sports; £17,000 a year for washing, £21,000 for lighting, &c. The royal manufactures of Sevres, Gobelins, and Beauvais, whose productions were destined for presents, cost £50,000 a year. These expenses, alone amounting to about £500,000 a year, were not susceptible of material reduction. The entertainments, presents, and journeys of the royal family cost about £50,000 more. The charities of the King cost £42,000 a year, and of the Queen £18,000, without reckoning those of the princes. In patronage of the arts, subscriptions to literary works, purchase of works of art, and architectural embellishments of the domains of the crown, the King annually expended upwards of three millions and a-half of francs, or about £140,000 a year, during his whole reign—the whole of the property thus collected and constructed, which had cost not much less than three millions sterling, has of course passed into the possession of the State, and become the property of the nation. The result of these munificent expenses was, that the civil list was exceeded by about £30,000 a year, and that the royal property was left charged with a debt of £800,000."

These "munificent expenses," it should be remembered, were charged upon public revenues—were defrayed either from the proceeds of lands allotted to the Crown, or by direct votes of money from the Treasury, exclusive of the allowances and private property of the Duchess of Orleans and some of the princes. This £740,000, at least, was abstracted yearly from the proceeds of industry by means of the public tax-gatherer or the public-estate manager. Not a franc was paid to the monarch's treasurer, of these eighteen millions, but had been coined by the brain and hand of man. The soil of France yielded to the King of the French, as in homage to his lordship, just nothing. Not even beneath those softer skies would the grape ripen or the corn mature without the peasant's toil and care. The delicate artisanship of Paris and Lyons was wrought with aching eyes and fingers, none the less painfully that so much of it was wanted for the maintenance of royalty. In the old oriental kingdoms, it was customary for the monarch to assign to his family and favourites provinces for the supply of their personal expenses. The queen's robe would be required of one city, her tiara of another, and her girdle of a third. The form of the thing has changed, but its substance survives. When Parliaments vote a Dotation Bill or a Civil List, they decree the produce of so many fields or such a proportion of the sum total of a nation's manufactures. It is well that the people should be often reminded of this; for they are inept to recognise in courtly show the metamorphosed materials of their own humble life. And kings, too, should not be allowed to forget that their coffers are not filled by a Pactolean shower. Were they to receive in kind instead of in convenient cash the contributions of their subjects, it might shame as well as encumber them. It is Pope, we think, who imagines the effect of such a mode of conveying bribes to a corrupt minister:—

"A statesman's slumbers how this speech would spoil:  
"Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil,  
Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door;  
A hundred oxen at your levees roar."

The widow's mite, or the poor man's solitary lamb, would too often be the fitting type of the exactions of a profligate government.

And such a government was that of Louis Philippe. The simple sparing habits of the man do not excuse the prodigal expenditure of the monarch. Nor is the abominable outlay of £50,000 a year on horses and field-sports counterbalanced by the £140,000 spent in charity, or by his large contributions to literature and art. This last item is indicative of one of the great errors of his reign. Apart from the questionableness of that æsthetic spirit which displays itself in ostentatious patronage of authors and artists, it is obvious that a multitude of unemployed literati and students were attracted to the capital, and their inevitable disappointment made them the enemies of the individual, of the system, and even of society.

There is, perhaps, some truth in the apology put forth for Louis Napoleon by his friends—that royalty has accustomed the people to shows and entertainments with which they will not dispense; that to maintain his popularity with certain classes, it is necessary for the President to be somewhat profuse in his expenditure. The necessity, if real, is a grievous one. It is one of the worst legacies of the old dynasty; as it is ever a worst consequence of dynastic rule that it corrupts while it enslaves. That the sins of the fathers are visited on the children, is as true of political institutions as of private individuals. A people are not invested with republican virtues by the establishment of a republican constitution. The complexion of a government is more the effect than the cause of national character. The incorruptibility of Decius and the simplicity of Washington, have no beauty in the eyes of a people of enervated and ostentatious habits. It will not be endured that the sovereign rebuke vain-glorious patricians and envious tradespeople by the simplicity of his life; even the plebeian poor would rather he should be magnificent at their expense. They will grow wiser in time; and the growth of their better sense will be accelerated by the extension of their power. When they feel that in themselves resides the ultimate authority, they will despise the trap-



pings wherewith delegated power loves to dress itself.

#### "THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT."

SUCH is the magnificent designation conferred by Eastern hyperbole on a diamond of extraordinary size and brilliancy which has just arrived in this country among the spoils of our last Indian war. In literal measurement it is even less than a molehill—the popular antithesis to a mountain; about the shape and size of half a common egg. It weighs nearly 300 carats, and is worth, at the scale of the court jeweller, about two millions sterling. It is only approachable, therefore, by the stone supporting the eagle that surmounts the Russian sceptre, which weighs something less than 200. Three centuries ago, while the Mahometan crescent waved over India, this *rara lapis* was discovered in the mines of Golconda. The great Akbar established Mogul rule in Delhi, and his successors extended it to the Deccan, which included the kingdom of Golconda. A Venetian was employed to "cut" the diamond; and did his work so clumsily as to waste the stone from nearly 800 carats to its present weight—for which the Great Mogul paid him otherwise than he expected. In 1739, the Mogul empire was conquered by the famous Persian warrior, Nadir Shah, and amongst the most precious of his trophies was reckoned this "Koh-i-noor." Nadir Shah was slain by his own subjects; and the jewel was carried off by Ahmed, the leader of an Afghan band, in a retreat worthy to rank with that of "the Ten Thousand Greeks." The Afghan was as victorious as his Persian master had been, and transferred the sovereignty of India to Cabul. The diamond descended to Ahmed's successors; and at the beginning of the present century was got possession of by Shah Shujah—a name now familiar, as the pretext for our Cabul expedition. Expelled from his dominion, Shujah carried with him the diamond; and found refuge for himself by surrendering it to Runjeet Singh, the Shiekh chieftain. In Lahore, the Shiekh capital, it remained till seized by our agents—"the forfeit," says the *Times*, with more of euphony than of moral perspicuity, "the forfeit of Oriental faithlessness and the prize of Saxon valour."

Such are the historical associations of this great national marvel—symbolizing the sovereignty of Central Asia, and memorializing the revolutions of ten generations. The facts should not be dissociated, for the one is not less significant than the other. The "Mountain of Light" is the emblem of ephemeral distinction. The very mines from which it was rifted, have become our possession only to mock our researches and disappoint our cupidity; for they have long ceased to yield the treasures which have given them celebrity. We are the sovereigns of India—and so were the Mahometans, and the Moguls, and the Persians, and the Afghans; and so may yet be the Shiekh—or, perhaps, that Slavonic race that seems waiting its turn to take the sceptre of the world. If we care to retain the throne of the East, from which successive dynasties have been pushed, let us lay its foundation in the hearts of the people. There is a jewel—that of justice—without which a crown, the richest that ever circled human brow, is worth "just what the toy will sell for, and no more."

#### A GREAT CALAMITY.—DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEELE.

We cannot suffer this number of the *Nonconformist* to pass from our hands into those of our readers without making it the vehicle of the brief and hasty expression of feelings excited in our minds by the lamentable event we indicate above and report elsewhere. Side by side with the record of the sudden, violent, and painful death of the greatest statesman of this generation, must go forth the unpremeditated utterance of deep regret—the spontaneous, imperfect tribute of unaffected admiration. Often have we felt it our duty to remark in tones of condemnation on particular parts of his public career, as well as to oppose the general policy of which he was the author and the representative. But his high abilities, his great services, and his personal virtues, we would alone remember at this hour of his prostration and demise more careful estimate and complete portraiture, we must reserve for the calmer hours of an intervening week. The suddenness of the catastrophe saddens the heart only less than the magnitude of the national loss. Violent, with him, was the transition from life to death, as though he had fallen on the field of battle, and lingered in anguish or insensibility for eight-and-forty hours. This very

sheet records how, no longer since than Friday evening, he rose in his accustomed place in the British Senate, to command its eager attention, expected, as he was, to decide by his voice the fate of a ministry, and affect the interests of Europe. Only a day later, he was borne home—to die.

"Chatham, the last great actor, died upon the stage."

Canning was struck down like a lion at bay, or a defiant eagle on the wing. Huskisson perished at the inauguration of railways. Peel has been crushed by the fall of his horse—Peel, the early contemporary and pupil of the latter; he who profited by their example and developed their principles. And he will be carried to his honoured grave by men who have survived the hundred storms of war, or escaped the repeated perils of the deep, and who yet await the tardy result of inevitable decay. Inscrutable Omniscience! Why thus break a pillar of the State? Why extinguish, at the height of its lustre, the premier star of the political heavens? What projects of mingled ambition and patriotism might be yet within that fruitful brain—what indistinct intention of completing such achievements as the emancipation of the Catholic faith and the liberation of fettered commerce! To murmur would be impious, and to speculate of no avail. "Oh, most eloquent and mighty Death! whom none can convince thou dost persuade, whom none can conquer thou dost overcome; and coverest all over with the narrow words, 'Hic jacet.'"

#### ATTACK ON THE QUEEN.

The Queen was the object of a personal outrage on Thursday, as she was entering her carriage from the house of the Duke of Cambridge. A considerable crowd had collected at the gate of the Duke's mansion in Piccadilly, for the pleasure of a close look at the Queen and her children; and among the crowd, a very tall person, respectably dressed, was noted to be singularly expectant. As the open carriage came out of the gate, about twenty minutes past six, this person stepped forward, and, using the advantage of his stature, aimed a smart blow at her Majesty's face with a light cane which he carried. The blow fell on the "upper part of the Queen's forehead, and upon her bonnet; which being of light texture was driven in by its force." The assailant did not repeat his violence, for several persons in the crowd instantly seized hold of him; and one person struck him on the face, with such sharp vengeance as to draw forth blood copiously. Police-sergeant Silver took him into custody, and with difficulty saved him from worse violence.

When her Majesty received the blow, she simply raised her hand and re-arranged her bonnet, betraying no sort of alarm: as soon as the people saw that she was not seriously hurt, they cheered in delight, and she acknowledged their good feeling with the most self-possessed kindness of manner.

At the Vine-street Police Station, the prisoner readily gave the name of Robert Pate, and stated that he was a retired Lieutenant of the Tenth Hussars, residing at No. 27, Duke-street, St. James's. Questioned as to the charge, he replied that it was quite true he had struck the Queen "a slight blow with a thin stick;" but he added (very emphatically, says the report), "those men [the witnesses] cannot prove whether I struck her head or her bonnet." No money, nor any weapon, was found on his person. Inquiries have established that he is the son of a gentleman of large property at Wisbeach; that he entered the Tenth Hussars as a Cornet, in 1841, and retired thence, by sale of his Lieutenancy, in 1846; and that he has lived since that time at the address he gave, in gentlemanly style. He is described as being about six feet two in height, and forty-three years of age.

As soon as they received intimation of the assault, Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey repaired to Buckingham Palace, and remained there till about 9 o'clock. The Queen then went to the Royal Italian Opera; no doubt, with the good intention of giving the best assurance how little she regarded what had occurred. The piece was *Le Prophète*, and the skating divertissement was fully occupying attention when her Majesty entered. She was not noticed at once, but a cry of "The Queen!" arising from two or three voices in the pit, the audience turned and beheld her standing alone in front of her box. The performance was instantly stopped; the national anthem was demanded by the standing audience; and in two or three seconds, as if by magic, the entire company appeared on the stage. At first but few of the audience knew what had happened; but the report rapidly flew round, and at the end of the hymn the demonstration was so general and so full of heart and soul, that her Majesty replied with acknowledgments till she must have been fairly tired. The mark of violence was plainly visible on her forehead. Prince Albert and the Prince of Prussia, with delicacy, left her Majesty alone during the first passages of her recognition and greeting; when they

came forward they were warmly included in the loyal acknowledgments. Her Majesty remained till the third act, and often applauded the performance.

Robert Pate was examined at the Home Office, on Friday, on the charge of striking the Queen. The witnesses described the assault nearly in the same terms as those used at Vine-street; adding, that "the blow caused her Majesty to swerve on one side for an instant," and greatly alarmed her children. Renwick, the Queen's serjeant footman, instantly seized Pate, and the postillions, looking round, drew up. The Queen immediately said, "Go on, Renwick; I am not hurt;" and the carriage drove off. The cane was produced; it is extremely light, and quite unfit to inflict any serious hurt. Pate has been eccentric, and circumstances indicating that he is somewhat deranged continued to come out. His father, recently high-sheriff of Cambridgeshire, was present at the inquiry, with Mr. Huddleston the barrister. The prisoner was remanded to the House of Detention in Clerkenwell, till Friday next.

#### SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEELE.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred to Sir Robert Peel on Saturday evening, as he was proceeding up Constitution-hill on horseback. Sir Robert Peel left his residence in Whitehall-gardens shortly before 6 o'clock, attended by his groom, and, passing through the park, had arrived nearly opposite to the new entrance into Grosvenor-place, on Constitution-hill, when his horse suddenly shied at something that was passing, and, kicking up its heels, threw Sir Robert over its head, on his face, in the road. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert for the moment retained hold of the reins—and the horse, being thereby suddenly checked, fell heavily upon him, the animal's knees striking him between the shoulders. The first persons to raise Sir Robert from the ground were two gentlemen who were passing at the time. The right hon. baronet was then completely insensible—his features were slightly abraded, and his face perfectly pallid—indeed, so much changed that it was some moments before his identity was discovered. Sir James Clarke, who happened to be passing at the time, on observing the accident, hastened forward to render all the assistance in his power: and Commodore Eden, also near at hand, who was the first to recognise Sir Robert, galloped off to give the first information at the right hon. baronet's residence, and endeavour to lessen the shock to the family on receiving the intelligence. In an almost insensible state, Sir Robert was removed in the carriage of Mrs. Lucas, of Bryanstone-square, kindly lent for the purpose, to his own house. On Sir Robert's arrival in Whitehall-gardens, he was immediately placed in bed, and subjected to a medical examination. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Jackson, the family surgeon, were very soon in attendance, and after a careful examination had been made, the following bulletin was issued:—

Whitehall-gardens, June 29, 7 p.m.

Sir Robert Peel has met with a severe accident by falling from his horse. There is severe injury of one shoulder, with a fracture of the left collar-bone. There is great reason to hope that there is no internal injury.

It is gratifying to be enabled to add, that Sir Robert's head is uninjured. It is related that the accident occurred this way:—Sir Robert Peel has for many years past ridden a favourite bay mare. This animal being somewhat old, Sir Robert was strongly advised to obtain a more sure-footed horse, and the animal from which he was thrown was purchased, at the recommendation of Mr. Beckett Denison, M.P., at Tattersall's, only a few weeks since. It is not a young horse, as has been stated, but eight or ten years old.

The intelligence of the accident caused a deep feeling of regret among all classes, and formed the absorbing topic of conversation in every circle.

The Queen and Prince Albert sent to inquire after the right hon. baronet at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The Duke of Wellington, who had called on Saturday evening, paid a second visit on Sunday afternoon, to make inquiries after Sir Robert. During the whole day Whitehall-gardens were crowded with the carriages of the nobility and gentry, calling to make inquiries.

**SERIOUS RIOT AT DUNFERMLINE.**—The inhabitants of Dunfermline and the Irish navigators employed on the works of the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway are at feud, in a manner threatening the peace of the whole west of Fife. It does not appear who were originally at fault; but on Saturday week a party of navigators attacked some townsmen, and wounded them with bludgeons and knives. On Monday several hundred of the townsmen went to the lodgings of the Irish, gave them time only to take their clothes, then marched them through the town, and sent them across the Forth at Queensferry. It was feared, on the one hand, that the Scotch populace would generally rise and turn the whole of the numerous Irish weavers out of the district; on the other hand, that three hundred Irish navvies at work on the Comrie section of the railway would come to the aid of their countrymen. Three hundred special constables had been sworn in, and a company of the Thirtieth Light Dragoons had been called from Edinburgh to aid the civil authorities.



(Continued from page 536.)

Mr. COBDEN was anxious to consider this question on its legitimate issue, not for the purpose of indulging in any personal opposition, and seeing nothing in the question which involved any plot or conspiracy or cabal. He desired to be exonerated from the charge preferred against those who would not support the motion, that they were advocates of despotism. He, at least, was no ally of Russia.

Really, when those who oppose this motion are off-hand charged with plot, conspiracy, and cabal, I am tempted to ask whether there has not been some little plot, conspiracy, and cabal, to get up an artificial excitement in the country on this subject [cheers and cries of "Oh, oh!"] Yes, I have seen placards and circulars; I am not speaking without knowledge [hear, hear].

The first question was the conduct of the Government towards Greece. He would state in a few words the case of Mr. Finlay. He was one of a hundred persons who sold land to the Greek Government; the others had agreed to the terms of payment, but he refused; a controversy ensued, and then appeared a British fleet in the Bay of Salamis. In the case of M. Pacifico, his house was attacked; he handed his disgraceful bill to the Greek Government, and then came the British fleet.

With the exception of the apology required for the insult to the "Fantôme," all the rest is a matter of money ["No, no"]. I beg pardon; I say all the rest is a matter of money, and your exclamations only show how you are acting in this case upon blind passion and party spirit. ["Oh! oh!"] M. Pacifico sends in his bill to the Government; he charges for a bedstead £150; he charges for the sheets, £30; he charges for the pillow-case, £10; for two coverlets, £25. This inventory is so deeply disgraceful to all concerned in it, that, first, you tried to evade the question, by saying the case was not one for *nisi prius* details, and then you turned round and said that Pacifico brought all this furniture to Athens, to sell it to the King of Greece. But if we go into the bill for the personal apparel, the every-day working apparel of M. Pacifico and his family, we find there just the same sort of thing; it is all in unison with the £150 bedstead. Why there is a gold watch with appendages put down at £50, for one of the items. When I first read the account I thought the whole thing was a mistake, and that in writing out the bill pounds sterling had been put down instead of drachmas, for I am pretty sure that in every case drachmas instead of pounds would have much more represented the real value of the articles.

Mr. Cobden expounded the other grievances in the same compendious manner, and asked if there was no other way of settling such trifling matters than by sending fifteen ships of war:—

The absurdity of having to employ fifteen vessels of war to collect a debt of £6,000 is evident. Almost everybody whom I have spoken to on the subject has said, "Depend upon it there is something else behind that; you are not in the secret." I confess I waited for the speech of the noble lord with the expectation of hearing that there was something in the back ground of which we had not heard. I am told by those who fancy that they have got an inkling of the matter that the noble lord by the demonstration of the fleet in Athens intended to menace Russia; that Russia was becoming troublesome, attached too much importance to itself, and that it was time to make a demonstration. "Well, but," I said, "how has the fleet answered its purpose as a demonstration against Russia? I find that immediately the court of Russia hears of this demonstration a remonstrance is sent by it to the Government of this country—a remonstrance, I must say, couched in language which I never expected to read as addressed from the Government of that semi-barbarous country to the Government of this country. Let hon. members read in the 127th page of the blue-book, the language addressed by Count Nesselrode to Lord Palmerston, and see what is the language used. I want to know what advantage there has been in the course adopted when one consequence is a very hectoring epistle from Count Nesselrode, to which there is such a very meek and lamb-like reply? One of the reasons why I abhor this unjust aggression—for I call it an unjust aggression to send these ships of war when other means of obtaining redress were open—[hear, hear]—is, that we have been obliged to submit to such language as that used by the Russian court. You were then weak towards Russia, only because you had committed an injustice, and were conscious of it. I am now come to that part of the case which, in my judgment, places the conduct of the Foreign Office in a position altogether inexcusable. There are certain hon. gentlemen who last year did me the honour of voting for the motion which I brought forward in favour of international arbitration [hear, hear, and laughter]. Now I address myself to those hon. gentlemen. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite to take a survey of my friends, and to see whether there is any consciousness on their part that they ought to vote for—[The remainder of the sentence was lost amidst a burst of cheers and laughter]. The motion which I brought forward last year was, that in all cases in which disputes could not be settled by amicable negotiation, recourse should, if possible, be had to arbitration. My friends may say, "It is clear that the noble lord could not refer this case to arbitration, otherwise he would have done so." Now my charge against the noble lord is this, that he did resort to arbitration after he had sent a force of fifteen ships of war to Athens [hear, hear]. No sooner is this demonstration known than an envoy arrives from France with tenders of mediation. Now I must say that I was inspired with feelings nearly akin to contempt for diplomacy when I read the account of the interview which took place between the noble lord and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. I have read both the account furnished to the French National Assembly, and that published in our own blue-book, and I must confess that I have felt the most sovereign contempt for diplomacy since. M. Drouyn de Lhuys comes over here in the most loyal spirit to offer to settle this beggarly affair of a few thousand pounds

in Greece. He frankly told the noble lord, and the noble lord has repeated his declaration in a letter to Lord Normanby, that it would even be useful to the French Government to be allowed to settle the matter; that is to say, to use a phrase common in America, it would have given them political capital in France. Now, how did the noble lord receive M. Drouyn de Lhuys? Was it in the way in which any man of business, any man accustomed to the common affairs of life, would have received him? Did he say, "We are very much obliged to you; it is an affair of some thousands of pounds which has for a long time been kept open, and we shall be very much obliged to the Government of France if they will settle it for us." Would not that have been a rational and business-like course? But, instead of that, what was the course pursued by the noble lord? Why he higgles with M. Drouyn de Lhuys over the different words, "good offices," "mediation," and "arbitration." I declare that neither in the English nor the French official publications respecting this affair can I make out the distinction. But the noble lord insists upon it. He will not take an arbitration; it must not be a mediation—it must be good offices. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in the French account given by himself to General Labitte, describes himself as having entreated the noble lord to expand the powers with which he was invested—he besought the noble lord to allow him to become an arbitrator in this matter [hear, hear]. No, no; it was decided upon [hear, hear]. All we would allow the French to do was to exercise their good offices in persuading the Greeks to do what was required. Well, Baron Gros goes to Athens crippled with these conditions. He sets to work with Mr. Wyse; and, as I think after reading the account, with the most earnest desire to settle the matter in dispute between the two parties. In fact, his character as a diplomatist was largely concerned in the success of his mission, and he proceeded with an evident disposition to surmount every possible obstacle. But when he came to the case of M. Pacifico, and when he heard from all the respectable people in Athens with whom he was forced into communication the real facts of that case; when, in vulgar phrase, he found that it was an atrocious attempt at swindling, he could not swallow that case, and the matter broke off. At the very time when these proceedings were going on at Athens commenced the "good offices" between the noble lord and M. Drouyn de Lhuys in London. So that there were two negotiations going on at a distance of two thousand miles, each having for its object the settlement of this unimportant affair. The matter ended as might have been expected. Through the failure of a courier, or the neglect to put a letter in the letter-bag, the affair was broken off; and after preliminary conditions had been agreed upon in London, ships of war proceeded to Athens, the Government of Greece submitted, and you (addressing the Government) got your money. Well, what followed? The French Government, taking offence at the course which had been pursued, withdraws its Minister. And now comes the climax of my case against the noble lord for not having accepted arbitration before. Actually after your ships of war at Athens had extorted the money, and when a large part of the amount lay in the bank, the noble lord has consented to the most humiliating course; for I consider that communication of Lord Normanby's to be humiliating; and I consider that of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to be still more humiliating, for it is what the French call *très froid*. Through the withdrawal of the French ambassador you have been obliged to put an end to all that you did with your fifteen ships of war [expressions of dissent]. All that the vessels of war did you have been compelled to nullify [hear, hear]. Yes, you have certainly agreed to substitute for the convention of London [interruption]. Why, have you not agreed to substitute the convention of London for those terms? Nay, more, have you not agreed to give up the money lodged in the bank as a guarantee for M. Pacifico's claim? [hear, hear.] What do you call that? When it is lodged in the bank the French tell you that you must give it up, and must accept the terms agreed upon by the convention of London. But my complaint does not end there. The system pursued by the noble lord with respect to foreign affairs is one calculated to breed private quarrels. What has arisen out of this matter? First, you have submitted to a rebuke from Russia, and to a humiliation from France. But the question is not settled now [hear, hear]. There are three arbitrators appointed to settle whether M. Pacifico's claims in respect of Portugal are valid. So that my friends will see that, after employing all this force, the Government have been obliged to resort to arbitration to settle this dispute, and that there are matters still resting over which require the arbitration of three courts [hear, hear]. Now, I cannot imagine a more complete triumph for the principle which I advocated last year, and which was supported by eighty members of this House, than is exhibited by the details of these proceedings ["Oh, oh," from benches on the Ministerial side of the House]. Why, there are hon. gentlemen behind me who are groaning [laughter]. I am not surprised at their groans; they must be groaning at the thought of their own inconsistency to-night [laughter]. What are we called upon to do in being asked to vote for the hon. and learned gentleman's motion? Why, we are asked to vote that this matter has been most fairly, justly, and delicately managed. I do not at all think it is finished; for, independently of those three arbitrators upon M. Pacifico's claims, and independently of the good offices, there are, mind you, certain ominous little legacies left. It appears from the last despatch of General Labitte to Lord Normanby, that the French have promised to use their good offices to prevent any future quarrel between the Greeks and ourselves, and I should not wonder if some dispute were to arise out of that. There is also an intimation from Russia that she has some claims to make for some vessels belonging to Russia having been stopped in one of the ports of Greece, and Baron Brunow has fairly given notice that he will have to demand reclamations. I should not wonder if, before long, we were engaged in a dispute with Russia with respect to these claims. All this has arisen just because the Foreign Office would not submit the whole of this pettifoggish business to arbitration [hear, hear].

Mr. Cobden then dwelt upon the vicious consequences of the "interference" principle advocated by the Government and their supporters:—

There seems to me to have been exhibited to-night, and on the night on which the noble lord (Lord Palmerston) spoke, a great disposition to claim merit for the

party on this side of the House as having for one of its principles interference in the affairs of all Europe [cheers from the Opposition]. Well, but that was not the conduct of the late Lord Grey. I remember that, in the speech of Lord Grey in 1830, nothing electrified the House more than the exposition of his principles on this subject [hear, hear]. He spoke of the wars that had been carried out by Mr. Pitt and his successors. He spoke of the eight hundred millions which had been expended in those wars; and he pledged himself to the country that "peace, non-intervention, and retrenchment," should be the watchwords of the Whig party [cheers from the Opposition]. Now I ask the country fairly to decide whether the tone and language of the speakers on this side of the House to-night, and on previous nights during the progress of the discussion, have been in harmony and unison with that sentiment of Lord Grey [hear, hear]. My hon. and learned friend the member for Southampton has been cheered to the echo [cheers from the Ministerial side]. Half the Treasury bench was empty, whilst its usual occupiers ran one after another to shake hands with him when he had resumed his seat [laughter and renewed cheers]. What did the hon. and learned gentleman say? I pass by his sneers at men of peace and men of cotton, because we must allow gentlemen of the long robe some latitude when they forget what is the arena in which they are displaying their powers [laughter]. But what would Lord Grey have said to the doctrines which the hon. and learned member laid down? How could there be any prospect of permanent peace if his doctrines were adopted? The hon. and learned gentleman said there could be no prospect of permanent peace in any country till its inhabitants had adopted a constitutional government. What sort of government does the hon. and learned gentleman mean? Does he mean our constitutional government? Because, even if the other countries of Europe should go so far as that, might not an hon. member of the Assembly at Washington get up and say, "There will be no peace in the world till we make all nations Republicans?" [hear, hear, and laughter.] The hon. and learned gentleman seems to me to have set a difficult task before the Foreign Secretary; and coupling what he said with the concluding words of the noble lord, I must say that the noble lord does not appear an inapt pupil. If honourable gentlemen vote their approbation of the sentiments of the honourable and learned gentleman, the Foreign Office will have to undertake the reforming and constitutionalising of almost every civilized country on the face of the earth [cheers from the Opposition].

He then stated what he conceived to be the right principle of conduct in our dealings with other countries:—

I maintain that our Government has no right to hold any intercourse with the government of any country except the government *de facto*; and whether that government *de facto* be republican, despotic, or monarchical, I hold that we have no right to interfere for the purpose of making them take up opposite ground. The hon. and learned member for Southampton, on the contrary, takes up the principle of intervention. But does he perceive the consequences which follow from that? With what face could he denounce the intervention of Russia in Hungary after advocating the doctrine which he has done to-night? [hear.] I ask, do you want to benefit Italy and Hungary? I sympathise deeply with them, as men who have been struggling for liberty, and are now in adversity. I have seen most of their leading men, and can tell you what are their sentiments. I may here mention of the leading Hungarians, that having seen and conversed with all of them who are in this country, their fortitude and cheerfulness under adversity have inspired me with the most affectionate respect. I must say that I never saw men before, except Englishmen—and their habits and modes of thinking show a great similarity to the English character—who exhibited more fortitude and self-respect, a greater anxiety to avoid public appeals, or to become in any way dependent upon the bounty of the public. They have sought, by expatriation to America, and by every other means in their power, to support themselves independently by the labour of their hands [hear, hear]. But with respect to their sentiments they say, "We do not ask you to come to Hungary to help us; what we want is, that you should establish such principles as should prevent our being interfered with by any other country" [ironical cheers]. I understand that cheer. Do the Italians wish us to interfere? They say, "Leave us to ourselves, and do not let us be interfered with by foreigners" [a laugh]. I will now answer the cheer of the hon. and learned member for Southampton: he implies that we did not keep Russia out of Hungary. I will show him how public opinion acted in that case without intervention. Does the hon. and learned member recollect when Kosuth and his companions took refuge in Turkey, and were demanded by the Emperors of Austria and Russia? I beg him here to remember that these illustrious refugees were not saved by the intervention of our Foreign Secretary. ["Oh, oh!"] Has it not been admitted that the Emperor of Russia had sent his favourable answer before the English courier had arrived? ["Oh, oh!" and considerable dissent.] I beg pardon; I understood that the refugees had been liberated previous to the arrival of the English despatches. In my opinion, they were liberated by the universal opinion of Western Europe, expressed universally by the press ["Not all the press here"]. But their liberation does not tell against my principle, because non-intervention would have prevented their extradition if properly carried out, but if you want to establish the principle, you must begin by setting an example of it yourself. I am firmly convinced that if we laid down non-intervention as our invariable principle, we should compel Russia and Austria to follow our example.

Is Lord Palmerston after all the champion of liberalism abroad?—

I do not believe that the noble lord is any more democratic than his colleagues, or than hon. gentlemen opposite; but the fact is, that he is a man of a very active turn of mind, who likes writing protocols, and the smaller and more insignificant is the subject the more pleasure he takes in discussing it [a laugh]. I do not find that the noble lord takes up any great liberal questions. Did the noble lord ever protest against the invasion of Hungary? True, he made a speech against Austria, which power was feeble and contemptible at the time, but he did not breathe a syllable against Russia. On the contrary, he spoke of that power in an apologetic manner. Did the noble lord go to Italy to establish con-



stitutional government? On the contrary, the noble lord has himself told us that he did not send Lord Minto to recommend constitutional changes, but merely to advise governments to adopt some administrative reforms. That was not the want of the Italian people. They wanted security and good government, which was only to be obtained by constitutional forms and a representative system. I do not fall then into the delusion that the question is between liberalism and despotism upon the continent. I believe that the progress of freedom depends more on peace and commerce and education, than upon any labours of governments; and that if you can only prevent those perturbations which are constantly occurring between different states, liberalism will take care of itself without giving you any further trouble.

Mr. Cobden concluded as follows:—

There has been the discontinuance of the practice of duelling, and something should be done to carry the same spirit into the intercourse of nations. In domestic life physical correction is giving way to moral influence. In schools and in lunatic asylums this principle is successfully adopted; and even the training of the lower animals is found to be better done by means of suasion. Can't you adopt something of this in the intercourse of nations? Whoever brings forward such measures shall have my support; and, if it should happen, as the hon. member has threatened me, that the consequences of my vote shall be the loss of my seat in this House, then I say, that next to the satisfaction of having contributed to the advance of one's convictions is, in my opinion, the satisfaction of having sacrificed something for them [loud cheers].

Sir ROBERT PEEL, with a special reference to the insinuations of Mr. Cockburn, explained the grounds on which his vote should be given, on strong conviction, wholly apart from personal grounds. He appealed to his four years' support of Ministers—"without having the honour and advantage of possessing their personal friendship;" repudiated the supposition that he willingly came forward to condemn the conduct of Ministers—"I think their policy in domestic affairs has been a liberal and conservative policy." He denied any party combination:—

Sir, a more unfounded charge never was preferred [cheers]. He presumes that there has been some base compromise between gentlemen sitting on this side of the House, but holding different opinions upon matters of vital interest. He is wholly mistaken [cheers]. There has been no such compromise. He talks of there being three courses to pursue; he tells us there are three combinations by which office may be obtained. He says, "I demand to know which of these three courses you contemplate." Now, is it not possible for the hon. gentleman to suppose that there may be a fourth? [cheers.] Is it not possible for him to speculate upon the possibility that men in this House may intend to give their votes without reference to political combinations? [cheers.] Does he exclude the possibility of that fourth course of action, which arises from a conscientious conviction as to the truth? [cheers.] Is that excluded from his contemplation? [continued cheering.] May it not be possible that men cannot subscribe to a resolution which asserts that a certain course has been best calculated to preserve peace and to support the honour and dignity of this country?

He could not acquiesce in the declaration of positive approbation to which he was invited by Mr. Roebuck, nor join in censuring the policy of Lord Aberdeen, which Mr. Roebuck had contrasted with Lord Palmerston's, and in which Sir Robert had officially taken part. He had seen occasion both to applaud and condemn the foreign policy of Ministers—he had regretted Lord Palmerston's conduct in Spain, applauded the recognition of the French Republic. He agreed they had a right to make a peremptory demand on Greece, their evasive debtor; but thought that they might have obtained their due without resorting to violence—by the co-operation of the allied protecting powers, France and Russia; that should at least have been tried. He blamed, not their ultimate concessions to France, but their treatment of France after the almost touching offer of mediation—their haggling about words, and the manner of conducting the double negotiations. He did not desire to provoke censure; but being challenged to approve, he found it utterly impossible, with a regard to truth, to declare that the course they had taken was consistent with the honour and dignity of this country.

When I see your present position with Austria, with France, and with Prussia, and when I see also the many questions that remain unsettled with the states in the north of Europe—and when, on the other hand, I know the positive advantage to this country that you should be on the most friendly footing with all those powers—how can I vote that the course you have been taking is the best calculated to preserve peace? If you appeal to "diplomacy," let me ask you, in the first place, what is this diplomacy? It is a costly engine for maintaining peace. It is a remarkable instrument used by civilized nations for the purpose of preventing war. Unless it be used to appease the angry passions of individual men, to check the feelings that rise out of national resentments—unless it be used for that purpose, it is an instrument not only costly but mischievous. If, then, your application of diplomacy be to fester every wound—to provoke instead of soothing resentments—to place a Minister in every court of Europe for the purpose not of preventing quarrels or of adjusting quarrels, but for the purpose of continuing an angry correspondence, and for the purpose of promoting what is supposed to be an English interest, and of keeping up conflicts with the representatives of other powers—then I say, that not only is the expenditure upon this costly instrument thrown away, but this great engine, used by civilized society for the purpose of maintaining peace, is perverted into a cause of hostility and war [cheers].

In foreign policy, Sir Robert maintained the principle of Mr. Fox, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning—that of non-intervention. Ministers were now acting on the principle of the French Convention in November 1792—abandoned by the Convention in 1793, as incompatible with peace; on the

principle of the Duke of Brunswick's manifesto—the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country. Those two principles formed the question at issue in the motion before the House—a much larger question than the interests of a ministry; and he would not, by absence or silence, evade the duty of dissenting from a doctrine which could not be carried into practice without imminent danger to the best interests of the country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a long speech, the leading features of which were, a disclaimer of the extreme propagandism of Mr. Roebuck's speech, and the enunciation of a policy on foreign affairs which alike evaded the dangers of interference and refused to encounter the opposite dangers of inertness in critical circumstances. This was the line which Lord Aberdeen himself had adopted. Lord John gave his testimony that Lord Aberdeen's policy, during his four years of office, was on the whole such as tended to maintain the honour of the country and preserve peace; but during the time the present ministry has been in office, "his lordship, prompted, as I believe, by foreigners and other persons with whom he has been in communication, has from time to time uttered the most unfounded imputations, and made the most unfounded attacks on the Government." Though the rumours of political combination might not have reached Sir Robert Peel's ears, and though the Protectionists would consider him the last person to be admitted to power, yet the rumours are rife that a way has been discovered—a mode as yet imparted only to a few—by which the dissensions of 1846 may at once cease, and harmony be re-established. But he could not believe that those who so loudly declared their adherence to the principle of protection would now on a sudden abandon it, and give cause for bearing in their own persons the invectives and the reproaches which fell on Sir Robert Peel and those who followed him in 1846. Then, indeed, instead of the inspiring cry held out to the farmers of England from the lips of their leader, of "Up Guards and at them!" we should have a totally different manœuvre—instead of the victory of Waterloo, the capitulation of Ulm—instead of the glory of Wellington, the disgrace and degradation of Mack. Early in his speech, Lord John Russell had insinuated, in a disparaging way, the presumption that Mr. Gladstone was to be the leader in the Commons on behalf of the new coalition.

If the right honourable gentleman is in future to conduct the debates in this House on behalf of the great party opposite, I am afraid we must not expect the same fairness and justice as we have experienced from the honourable member for Buckinghamshire during the time he has been their leader.

Mr. DISRAELI declared his ignorance of what rumours Lord John Russell referred to; in a country like this, rumours are always flying about. Very recently, for example, a rumour was rife that Lord John was going to propose an eight-shilling duty; perhaps that did not reach the noble lord's ears? Without making any "personal attack" on Lord Palmerston, such as he deprecated, he might express his disapprobation of the idea that you should look to the head of any department solely, and visit on him the consequences of a policy for which the whole Government ought to be responsible—a course not only unconstitutional, but grossly insulting to the colleagues of the Foreign Secretary, and more particularly to the Premier, who, having no department himself, controls all alike. Analyzing the resolution, he extracted from it this as its cardinal principle—the support of the cause of self-government and constitutional liberty throughout the world; and he proceeded to show that this principle had not been really pursued by the Government in a review of their transactions with the continental Powers, which had, moreover, perilled great English interests. Their acts and their failures were not calculated to sustain the honour of England, and so far from preserving peace, there would have been no war in Europe but for their policy.

For his part, he believed that if the policy of the Government which they were called on to approve were pursued, this would occur; the great powers of the world—he cared not what might be their form of government—as had happened at Cambray—on the same day, and perhaps at the same hour, would present to the Secretary of State an ultimatum which even the patrons and professors of the peace societies would find it difficult to digest [hear, and a laugh]. The House of Lords, in the exercise of their solemn duty, had expressed their opinion of the policy which they believed would lead to such terrible results. Was there anything in the manner of that vote which should entitle it to a want of confidence and respect in the House of Commons? He had heard it said that it was the result of a manœuvre of a faction; but when he looked for the influence that had led to that result, he did not find it to be the influence of foreign conspirators, but of individuals, who in that object had worked together, although they did not work together in any other; and he found it carried, too, by the painful suffrage, no doubt, and painful absence, no doubt also, of many friends and supporters in ancient days of the Government. He knew not what might be the result of the division, but he knew that if it terminated the present policy of the Government, it would announce to Europe, and to another hemisphere, that the Parliament of England was resolved that in future her policy should be conducted with a due importance to the rights of nations [cheers].

After a brief reply from Mr. ROEBUCK, the House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes .....	310
Noes .....	264

Majority in favour of the Government 46

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock until Monday.

#### THE IRISH FRANCHISE.

The House of Lords on Monday night went into committee upon the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill.

The first amendment, moved by Lord St. GERMAN, and suggesting that the franchise should only be extended to the occupiers of land rated to the poor-rate at a net annual value of £12, instead of £8, as provided by the bill, was postponed after an explanation by Lord LANSDOWNE of his willingness to adopt the principle of an £8 household rating, instead of a rating to the same amount on the land.

Lord DESART then proposed an amendment to substitute £15 for £8, as the lowest amount of occupation which would confer a vote.

The Bishop of Down supported the lower qualification, and bore testimony to the respectability of the class of persons in his own diocese whom it would enfranchise. Much anxiety was felt on the subject in Ireland, and great disappointment would be experienced if a higher qualification were required.

Lord STANLEY denied that the £8 ratepayers, even in the diocese of Down, were persons of such intelligence or in such a position as would enable them to form a sound judgment or exercise independent action in public affairs. He had no desire to narrow the franchise, but with a £15 qualification they would have, exclusive of freeholders, 180,000 county electors in Ireland, which would give a much larger average than the English counties possessed. With the £8 qualification, which the bill proposed, an overpowering influence would be thrown into the hands of lay and clerical agitators, and he urged their Lordships to remember that this was a case in which they could not undo their work.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE proved by statistics, which he quoted at length, that even if the £8 qualification were adopted, there would be in Ireland but one elector to 22 of the population, while in England there was one in 24, and in Wales one in 23. The present state of things was most dangerous, and he hoped that the change would be made now, when all was quiet, instead of waiting until Parliament might be compelled to make larger concessions.

Lord MOUNTCASHEL supported the amendment, and Lord DUFFERIN the lower qualification. He was convinced that the class which it would admit to the franchise was at least equal in respectability and intelligence to the ordinary English elector. Lord LONDONDERRY, however, feared the influence which the £8 franchise would give to the Roman Catholic priests and the Presbyterian clergy, and contended strenuously for the higher qualification.

Lord CARLISLE could not forget that he had once the honour of representing a constituency of 55,000, while the whole county electors of Ireland were only 30,000. He quoted statistics to prove that the £15 qualification proposed in the amendment would very inadequately recruit the Irish constituency, but entreated their lordships to act in the spirit of enlightened foresight, which they had so often displayed, and take advantage of the present lull of political excitement to place the franchise on a respectable footing, and give Ireland a constituency of which she need not be ashamed.

Lord BROUGHAM thought that the adoption of the £8 qualification would seriously and signally deteriorate the House of Commons. They were not legislating for England, or even for the north of Ireland only, but also for the south, and he desired their lordships to observe not only the proportion of voters, but of paupers to population.

After some explanations from Lord St. GERMAN, who deprecated the virtual rejection of the bill by the adoption of Lord Desart's amendment, and repeated his own suggestion of a £12 rating as a compromise,

Lord FITZWILLIAM reminded Lord Brougham of his celebrated address to their lordships on the Reform Bill, and recommended them to consider whether it was wise for them to interfere in measures affecting the representation of the people. He supported the bill, because it would place the franchise on a basis consistent with the constitution of the country by making it dependent on the payment of local taxes.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after the opinions he had heard expressed, could not doubt that an £8 franchise was too low; and though he had, from respect to the other House, submitted that proposal to their consideration, he should now consent that this provision should be negated.

Their lordships then divided upon Lord Desart's amendment for substituting a £15 qualification, which was carried against Ministers by a majority of 72 to 50.

The House then resumed, the bill was ordered to be committed on Friday, and their lordships adjourned.

#### CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

In Committee of Supply the first vote proposed was that of £125,000 for public education in Great Britain.

Mr. EWART then moved,

That a statement be made on the part of the Government, on going into the education estimates (as is done on going into the estimates for the army, navy, and ordnance) of the sums appropriated each year to the purposes of education; the attribution of those sums; the relative increase of common schools of all sorts receiving grants from Government; the number and progress of schools of design; and of all educational institutions (including public libraries, and museums or galleries of art and science), for which money is voted by Parliament.

His object was to combine the advantage of a condensed general statement on education, such as was given in foreign countries, with the advantage of having that statement made *vis à vis*. If such a statement were annually circulated through the



country by means of the press, he was sure it would excite a great deal of attention, and lead eventually to the promotion of education.

Sir G. GRAY said that, to do what the honourable gentleman desired would be very much as if the separate statements now made respecting the army, navy, and ordnance, were to be made at once by one of the three heads of these departments [hear, hear]. With respect to the present vote—public education in Great Britain—he was ready to afford the hon. gentleman every information *vis à vis* which he could require of him.

The hon. gentleman had anticipated one answer which he was prepared to give him, and that was that the fullest and most detailed information was already to be had respecting the appropriation of the grants on education in the reports which were annually laid upon the table of the House under the name of "the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education," which, he begged to observe, were not given in the antiquated form of a folio, but in the more convenient form of a readable octavo [hear, hear, and a laugh]. He begged also to remind his hon. friend, that with respect to the present vote, there was much more information given than was usual in the estimate itself. The items of the estimated appropriation for the year would be found stated under 13 heads. The total of these amounted to £151,300. The £125,000 now proposed, together with the balance remaining unappropriated upon the grants of former years, would be sufficient to meet that expenditure. The Minutes of Council on the table contained detailed explanations of the appropriation of the grants made by Parliament for the purpose of education in Great Britain, not for the last financial year precisely, but, what was practically the same thing, for the year from the 1st of January, 1848, to the 31st of December, 1849. Under the first head of "Statement of Grants awarded by Committee of Council on Education towards the erection or improvement of school buildings," he found that the number of schools so erected or improved was no less than 627, the number of children accommodated 97,307; the total sum awarded, £106,863; paid out of sums awarded, £41,257; and not yet claimed, £65,606 [hear, hear]. The second item was a "statement of grants awarded, on recommendations of her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, towards expense of new fittings or supply of school apparatus; and also of grants in aid of purchase of school books and maps at reduced prices." The number of schools which had received the grants was 1,047, and the total amount was £6,634 [hear]. The third item was a "Statement of annual grants conditionally payable by Committee of Council on Education in the year ending the 31st of October, 1850, to pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors (with their names and date and current year of their apprenticeships); as also in augmentation of salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses." The number of schools which had received the grant was 1,361, the number of certificated teachers 681, the number of apprentices 3,581—viz., 2,424 boys and 1,157 girls; and the amount conditionally awarded for the year ending the 31st of October, 1850, £68,111 [hear, hear]. He believed that those grants would be found to have imparted a great stimulus to the pupils and to have contributed effectually to raise the standard of education in the country [hear, hear]. The fourth item to which he would refer was "Statement of grants awarded to training schools on account of students holding certificates of merit, who have been trained during the year 1849," and he found that the total amount of those grants was £2,373 10s. 10d. [hear, hear].

Mr. HUME, Mr. SLANEY, and Mr. W. J. FOX, supported the motion, which was eventually withdrawn, and the vote agreed to.

Amongst the votes subsequently passed were £2,006 to defray the expenses of certain professorships at Oxford and Cambridge—£3,967 to defray the expenses of the University of London from the 1st of April, 1850, to the 31st of March, 1851—£7,480 for grants to Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and not provided for in her Majesty's Civil List, nor in the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st of April, 1850, to the 31st of March, 1851—and £38,569 for the British Museum (new buildings), exclusive of the ordinary and necessary works for the maintenance of the building provided for in the estimate for public buildings, &c., for the year ending March 31st, 1851.

The sum of £10,000 for galleries of art in Edinburgh gave rise to a good deal of discussion. Sir C. CRAIG explained the object of the vote, when the members on the Opposition benches called out that they could not hear a word he was saying. Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. BRIGHT saw no reason why Edinburgh should be more favoured than other provincial towns. Mr. C. BRUCE felt bound, for the honour of Scotland, to protest against Edinburgh being called a provincial town [cheers from the Scotch members]. Mr. HUME approved of the vote. Mr. OSBORNE thought that the hon. member for Montrose's vision became hazy when he looked beyond the Tweed [a laugh]. Sir G. CRAIG explained, that the whole expense would be £40,000, and that £15,000 would be contributed by the Board of Manufactures. Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether that £15,000 was not money given from public funds for other purposes? [No.] He understood so from the hon. member for Montrose. Manchester did not come to Parliament for votes. Eventually, the vote was postponed, and the Chairman reported progress.

#### THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

During the past week there has been a constant fire of questions on the part of members of the House of Commons, relative to the Industrial Exhibition of next year, and especially with regard to the site. At length it was arranged that the subject should be taken up more definitely on Monday.

Prior to the statement of Lord John Russell, and in reply to an inquiry by Colonel SIBTHORP, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the trees cut down in the Park had been felled by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who, as trustees

of the Park on behalf of the public, had legal authority to do so.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to a series of questions put by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, then stated that it was intended that the latest period to which the Exhibition should remain open was the 1st of November, 1851, seven months after which date the contractors were to remove all the materials; that at two very full meetings of the Commissioners the reasons for and against the selection of Hyde Park as the site of the Exhibition had been well-considered, and they had drawn up their reasons for adhering to that site in the form of a report to the Lords of the Treasury (for a copy of which he moved); that it had never been in contemplation to ask any grant from the public, and his persuasion was, that if the Exhibition took place in Hyde Park, the subscriptions of individuals and the money taken at the doors would be sufficient to meet the expense. He declined to promise that such should be the result if the Exhibition were located a greater distance from town.

To a further question from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, the noble lord replied, that the Government had no power to erect permanent buildings in the Park, but they had power to make temporary erections.

Mr. OSBORNE said, an early day for the settlement of the question was important, for a great deal of property in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park was at stake—many persons were withdrawing from that neighbourhood in consequence of the projected exhibition ["hear," and laughter]. Two builders had expended a large sum—as much as £150,000—in that neighbourhood, and they were in a state of trepidation until the decision of the House was known [a laugh].

Colonel SIBTHORP said, that the promoters of this delusive undertaking were not content with begging, they also resorted to intimidation. Tradesmen were addressed in this manner—"If you don't give us something for the Exhibition we will withdraw our custom from you, and recommend our friends to do the same" [hear, hear].

Mr. REYNOLDS recommended Phoenix Park, Dublin, for the Exhibition. Even if the axe should be applied to some of the trees in the Phoenix Park, his constituents would not, like the gallant colonel opposite, exclaim, "Woodman, spare that tree" [a laugh]. The geographical position of Dublin recommended it as the locality for the Exhibition. It was in the immediate vicinity of Yorkshire and Lancashire [a laugh], and Galway was the next parish to the United States [laughter].

Mr. ALCOCK thought that Battersea-fields possessed advantages superior to any other locality for being the site of the Exhibition [hear, hear]. The fields were flanked by the river on one side and a railway on the other. Owing to the facility of transporting materials, the building for the Exhibition might be erected in Battersea-fields for £20,000 less than it would cost anywhere else. If the building were erected there, and made permanent, the additional advantage would be gained of getting rid of the disgraceful nuisances which prevailed in Battersea-fields on Sundays [hear, hear].

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE remarked, that immense masses of people would be drawn to London by the show. The manufacturers were already recommending their workmen to save from the earnings a sum sufficient to bring them to London. 200,000 persons might be expected to visit London from the manufacturing districts. In France, also, persons were beginning to provide the means of visiting the British metropolis next spring. It might reasonably be anticipated that we should be favoured with the company of a large percentage of the millions recently disfranchised in France, who were called the "wandering population" [hear, hear, and laughter]. Those persons would doubtless like the idea of coming to England, and think it *très sociale* [a laugh]. Our mechanics might be expected to set their foreign visitors an example of peaceful conduct; but the lovers of order, and the owners of property, would begin to think the presence of such large masses of people dangerous [hear, hear], and Government would find it necessary to employ a very large body of police, or a military force. It would not look well to have special constables, with white ribbons on their arms and staves in their hands, to receive and attend upon our foreign visitors [laughter].

Several notices of motion on the subject having been placed on the paper, Thursday (to-morrow) was ultimately fixed for the discussion, all progress with the works being suspended during the interval.

#### MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

Mr. C. ANSTEE moved for an inquiry into the circumstances under which a letter addressed by Mr. Smith O'Brien to a member of that House, was interrupted and opened by the local authorities of Van Diemen's Land. The hon. member accompanied his motion by a long statement of the annoyances, insults, and miseries to which Smith O'Brien and his fellow-convicts were subjected in their exile, and contended that the interception of their correspondence was a piece of tyranny which the law did not sanction even towards prisoners under sentence of transportation.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DICKSON.

Sir G. GRAY explained that the occurrence complained of was not intended as a special act of rigour towards Smith O'Brien, being the course always adopted towards convicts who had not received a ticket of leave. His punishment had been rendered as mild as, for the sake of example and the future peace of the country, the ministry had felt themselves justified in sanctioning; and that his personal position was not more comfortable was

in great measure the result of his own choice, in refusing to accept the offered indulgence of the ticket of leave.

After some brief remarks, in which Mr. HUME suggested that letters addressed to members of the Legislature by convicts under sentence should be exempted from the discretion of the local authorities; and Mr. FLAHERTY and several other members recommended the Government to gratify the Irish people by issuing a free pardon to Smith O'Brien and his misguided companions, the House divided on the original motion,

Ayes ..... 45  
Noes ..... 17—25

The amendment was consequently lost.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.**—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, after presenting several petitions against the abolition of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, gave at great length his reasons for deprecating that measure; and concluded with moving a resolution, affirming its being contrary to the expectations held out at the time of effecting the legislative union. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after a few explanatory observations, suggested that as the whole subject would come before them on the reading of the Bill, it would be inadvisable for their lordships then to express any opinion. The Duke of WELLINGTON recommended his noble friend to withdraw the resolution, but took occasion to draw the serious attention of her Majesty's Government to the inconvenience that might arise from having no officer in Ireland, possessing the constitutional power and authority of the Lord-Lieutenant, with whom, in case of need, the Commander-in-chief could communicate. After some further conversation, in which Earls GRAY, FITZWILLIAM, and RUSSELL, Lord MONTEAGLE, and the Earl of GLENALL, took part, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY withdrew his resolution.

**THE ASSAULT ON THE QUEEN.**—In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE adverted to the atrocious assault made on her Majesty, on the preceding evening, which had been the occasion of exhibiting in the strongest light the courage, firmness, and spirit of the illustrious lady who sits upon the throne, and the unanimous, enthusiastic, and indignant feeling of all classes of her subjects. He would not, however, ask their lordships to pass any formal expression of their feeling in regard to this dastardly attack. Lord STANLEY intimated that, had the noble Marquis thought it consistent with his duty to move an Address, it would have met with a unanimous response. The event was referred to in similar terms in the House of Commons.

**AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.**—The report on this Bill was received, after a speech from Lord MONTEAGLE, extolling the wonderful improvements introduced into the Bill by their lordships' House; which, however, Earl GRAY affirmed to be unimportant. In all its essential provisions, it was the same bill that had been proposed to the House.

**METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.**—On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, the Metropolitan Interments Bill was allowed to be read a second time without explanation or remark, on the promise of a lengthened explanation at another stage of the Bill. The Board of Health Bill was read a second time without observation.

**PUBLIC BUSINESS.**—In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord J. RUSSELL promised to state upon Thursday (to-morrow), the course which the Government intended to pursue with respect to their own bills, in consequence of the week that had been lost through the pre-occupation of the House with the debate upon foreign policy.

**COLONIAL CLERGYMEN.**—Mr. BRIGHT wished to know when her Majesty's Ministers would be prepared to give the House an account of the circumstances under which they were called upon to vote sums of money for ecclesiastics in North America and the colonies. They were appointed under different acts of Parliament, some of which were about to expire; and he, therefore, thought before the House proceeded to pass any further votes they should be informed on the matter. In his opinion it was too bad that they should be called upon to vote £40,000 or £50,000 every year for the clergy of the colonies [hear, hear]. Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to state in reply that, as he had previously intimated, he would state the course of public business on Thursday next.

**GROTTO-PASSAGE RAGGED SCHOOL.**—The annual meeting of this charitable institution was held on Wednesday. Lord Ashley presided, and among those on the platform were—the Earl Waldegrave, Lord Kinnaird, the Rev. G. W. Reeve, the Rev. William Arthur, and Captain Holland. Besides the ragged school, there is a refuge for destitute boys, and an industrial school, connected with the charity. The Report dwelt in strong terms on the beneficial and reformatory influence of the industrial school, where matmaking, shoemaking, tailoring, and net-making, are taught. At this school the average attendance is at present seventy-four, of whom twenty-five are provided daily with a dinner. Altogether the institution has boarded, lodged, and educated 36 boys in the refuge, and 100 children of each sex and 40 adults have been under instruction; 70 boys have been taught various trades; 25 are provided with dinner daily, for which they work in the industrial school; and, in addition to these advantages, a library and reading-room are provided.



**THE FIRE IN DARLEY MAINE COLLIERY, BARNESLEY.**  
—The fire which has been burning for some time past still continues in this pit, and men are employed in using means to extinguish it. In doing so they find the black or choke-damp so strong that it is much feared some lives will be lost in the hazardous undertaking. No less than five men were drawn out of the pit on Wednesday in a senseless state from the effects of the black damp which they had imbibed, and had to be conveyed to their homes in carts.  
—*Halifax Guardian.*

A movement is on foot amongst the electors of the Falkirk district of burghs to induce the Earl of Lincoln to resign his seat, with a view to a new election.

#### THE DIVISION ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

Mr. Roebuck's motion of confidence in the foreign policy of ministers was carried on Friday last, after four nights' debate, by a majority of 46.

For the motion (including tellers).....	312
Against it .....	266
The Speaker .....	1
Absent .....	77
	656

##### Names of the Majority.

Abdy, Sir T. N. Fitzwilliam, Hon. G. O'Brien, Sir Tim.  
Acland, Sir T., Bt. Foley, J. H. H. O'Connell, Maurice  
Adair, R. A. S. Forster, Matthew O'Connell, Morgan  
Agillonby, Henry A. Fortescue, C. O'Connor, Feargus  
Alcock, Thomas Fortescue, Hon. J. O'Flaherty, A.  
Anson, Lt.-Col. Hn. Fox, R. Maxwell Ogilvie, Sir C. H.  
Anson, Viscount Fox, W. J. Ord, William  
Anstey, Thos. C. Freestun, Col. W. Osborne, Ralph B.  
Armstrong, Sir A. French, Fitzstephen Owen, Sir John, Bt.  
Ashley, Lord Glynn, George Carr Paget, Lord Alfred  
Bagnshaw, John Grace, Oliver D. J. Paget, Lord Clarence  
Baines, M. T. Granger, Thos. C. Palmerston, Viscount  
Baring, Sir T. F., Bt. Greene, Capt. John Parker, John  
Barnard, E. G. Grenfell, Charles P. Pearson, Charles  
Bass, M. Thos. Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Peckell, Sir G.  
Bellew, R. M. Grosvenor, Lord R. Pelham, Hon. D.  
Berkeley, Hn. F. H. Guest, Sir J. J., Bt. Perfect, Robert  
Berkeley, C. L. G. Hall, Sir B., Bt. Peto, S. Morton  
Berkeley, M. F. F. Hallyburton, Ld. J. Phillips, Sir G. E., Bt.  
Bernal, Ralph Harcourt, G. G. V. Pilkington, James  
Birch, Sir T. B., Bt. Harcourt, G. G. V. Pinney, William  
Blackall, Maj. S. W. Harcourt, G. G. V. Power, Maurice  
Blackstone, W. S. Harcourt, G. G. V. Price, Sir Robt., Bt.  
Blake, Martin J. Harcourt, G. G. V. Pugh, David  
Blewitt, E. J. Harcourt, G. G. V. Raphael, Alexander  
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. Hatchell, John Rawdon, Lt. Col. J.  
Bowles, Rear-Ad. Hatchell, John Reynolds, John L.  
Boyle, Lt.-Col. E. E. Hayter, W. G. Ricardo, Osman  
Brand, Thomas Headlam, T. E. Ricardo, Osman  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Rich, Henry  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Robartes, T. J. A.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Roche, E. Burke  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Roebuck, John A.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Romilly, Sir J.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Rumbold, C. E.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Russell, Hon. E. G.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Russell, Lord J.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Russell, Francis C.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Rutherford, A.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Salway, Col. Henry  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Scholfield, Wm.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Scrope, G. Poulett  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Scrope, G. Poulett  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Seymour, Lord  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Seymour, Lord  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Shell, Rt. Hon. E. L.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Sheridan, R. B.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Simeon, John  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Slaney, Robt. A.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Smith, B. Vernon  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Smith, Martin T.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Smith, John Abel  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Somers, John P.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Somerville, Sir W.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Spearman, Henry J.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Stanton, W. H.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Stansfield, W. B. C.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Staunton, Sir G. T.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Strickland, Sir G., Bt.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Stuart, Lord Dudley  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Stuart, Lord J. C.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Talbot, C. E. M.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Talbot, John H.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Tancred, H. W.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Tennant, Robt. J.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Thicknesse, R. A.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Thompson, Lt.-Col.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Thorneley, Thomas  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Tollemache, Hon. F.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Townley, John  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Townley, R. G.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Tuffnell, Henry  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Tynte, Chas. J. K.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Vane, Lord Harry  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Verney, Sir H., Bt.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Villiers, Hon. C. P.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Vivian, John Henry  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wakley, Thomas  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wall, Chas. B.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Walmsley, Sir J.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Watkins, Col. J. L.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wawn, John T.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Westhead, J. P. B.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wilcox, B. M'Ghie  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Williams, John  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Williams, H.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wilson, James  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wilson, Matthew  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wood, Sir Charles  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wood, Wm. Page  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wrightson, Wm. B.  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wyld, James  
Brooke, Thos. D. Headlam, T. E. Wyvill, Marmaduke

[It will thus be seen that the greater number of Radical and Free-trade members voted in favour of Government, including Colonel Thompson, and Messrs. Brotherton, Ewart, and Lawrence Heyworth (avowed members of the Peace Society), Cowan, John Ellis, W. J. Fox, R. Harris, J. Kershaw, Geo. Thompson, T. Wakley, T. Duncombe, J. Williams, and Sir Joshua Walmsley. Even Mr. Fergus O'Connor and Mr. Anstey (who had previously declared his intention to abstain from voting) are found in the majority.]

##### Names of the Minority.

Adderley, Chas. B. Farrer, James  
Alexander, N. Fellows, Edward  
Arbuthnot, Lt.-Gen. Filmer, Sir E., Bt.  
Archdall, Capt. M. Fitzroy, Hon. H.  
Arkwright, George Floyer, John  
Bagge, William Forbes, William  
Bagot, Hon. W. Forester, Hon. G. C.  
Bailey, Joseph Fox, Sackville W.  
Baillie, H. James Fuller, A. E.  
Baldock, E. H. Galloway, Viscount  
Baldwin, C. E. Gaskell, J. M.  
Bankes, George Gibson, Rt. Hon. T.  
Baring, Major H. Gladstone, Hon. W.  
Baring, Thomas Gooch, E. S.  
Barrington, Visct. Gordon, Rear-Ad.  
Barron, Sir H., Bt. Gore, W. R. O.  
Bateson, Capt. T. Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H.  
Beckett, William Greenall, Gilbert  
Bennet, Capt. F. Grogan, Edward  
Bentinck, Lord H. Guernsey, Lord  
Berkeley, Hon. G. C. Gwyn, Howell  
Beresford, Major W. Hale, Robert  
Best, J. Halford, Sir H., Bt.  
Blair, Stephen Halsey, T. P.  
Blakemore, R. Hall, Col. John  
Boldero, Capt. H. Hamilton, J. H.  
Booth, Sir R. Gore Hamilton, Lord C.  
Bramston, T. W. Hamilton, Lord C.  
Bremridge, E. Harris, Hon. E. A.  
Bright, John Heald, James  
Brisco, Musgrave Henneage, G. H. W.  
Broadley, Henry Henley, J. W.  
Broadwood, Henry Herbert, H. A.  
Brooke, Sir A., Bt. Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.  
Broome, Robert Herries, Rt. Hon. J.  
Bruce, Lord E. Hervey, Lord A.  
Bruce, C. L. C. Hildyard, R. C.  
Bruen, Col. H. Hildyard, R. C.  
Buck, Lewis W. Hill, Lord Edwin  
Buller, Sir J. B., Bt. Hodgson, W. N.  
Bunbury, Sir C. M. Hogg, Sir J. W.  
Burrighs, H. N. Hood, Sir A., Bt.  
Burroughs, H. N. Hope, H. T.  
Burghley, Lord Hope, A. J. B.  
Cabbell, B. Bond Hornby, John  
Cardwell, Edward Hotham, Lord  
Carew, W. H. P. Hudson, George  
Castlereagh, Visct. Hume, Joseph  
Chandos, Marquis of Hughes, W. B.  
Chatterton, Col. Inglis, Sir R. Harry  
Chichester, Lord J. Johnston, Sir J. V.  
Christopher, R. A. Joffe, Sir W. G. H.  
Christy, Samuel Jones, Capt. T.  
Clerk, Sir C., Bt. Kerrison, Sir E., Bt.  
Cobbold, John C. Knight, P. Winn  
Cobden, Richard Knightley, Sir C. Bt.  
Cochrane, A. D. R. Knox, Lt.-Col. B.  
Cocks, T. S. Knox, Lt.-Col. B.  
Coddington, Sir W. Lacy, Henry Charles  
Cole, Hon. H. A. Lacon, Hon. E.  
Cole, H. B. Law, Hon. C. E.  
Compton, H. C. Legh, G. Cornwall  
Conolly, Thomas Lennox, Lord A. G.  
Copeland, Ald. W. Lennox, Lord H. G.  
Corry, R. Hon. H. Leslie, Charles P.  
Cotton, Hon. W. Lewisham, Viscount  
Damer, Rt. Hon. Col. Lindsay, Lt.-Col. J.  
Davies, D. A. Lockhart, Allan E.  
Dick, Quintin Lockhart, William  
Dickson, Samuel Long, Walter  
Diarsell, Benjamin Lowther, Hon. H.  
Dod, J. W. Lowther, Henry  
Dodd, George Lygon, Hon. H. B.  
Douro, Marquis of Mackenzie, W. F.  
Drummond, H. H. Macnaghten, Sir E.  
Duckworth, Sir J. B. Mahon, Viscount  
Duncombe, Capt. A. Mandeville, Viscount  
Duncombe, Hon. O. Manners, Lord C. S.  
Duncuft, John Manners, Lord G. J.  
Du Pré, C. G. Manners, Lord John  
East, Sir J. B., Bt. Manners, Lord John  
Edwards, Henry Masterman, John  
Egerton, Sir P., Bt. Maunsell, Col. T. P.  
Egerton, W. T. Maxwell, Hon. J. F.  
Emlyn, Viscount Meagher, Thomas  
Estcourt, Lt.-Col. J. Meux, Sir H. Bt.  
Evelyn, W. J. Miles, Philip W. S.  
Farnham, E. B. Miles, William

##### NAMES OF THE ABSENT.

Adair, Hugh E. Fordyce, Capt. A. D.  
Adair, Viscount Frewen, C. H.  
Alford, Viscount Goddard, Ambrose  
Anderson, Arthur Gore, W. Ormsby  
Armstrong, R. B. Gratton, Henry  
Arundell, Earl of Greene, Thomas  
Bailey, jun., Joseph Grovesnor, Earl of  
Baring, Hon. F. Hastie, Alexander  
Bell, Matthew Hayes, Sir E. S., Bt.  
Bell, John Heathcoat, John  
Benbow, John Hindley, Charles  
Benett, John Hope, Sir John, Bt.  
Bernard, Viscount Horsman, Edward  
Blandford, Marq. of Houldsworth, T.  
Boyd, John Jermy, Earl  
Brackley, Viscount Lawless, Hon. C. J.  
Busfield, William Lewis, Sir T. P., Bt.  
Charteris, Hon. F. Lincoln, Earl of  
Clive, Henry Bayley Lopes, Sir R., Bt.  
Colebrooke, Sir T. Macnamara, W. N.  
Crawford, W. S. McNeill, Duncan  
Currie, Henry Maher, Nicholas  
Deedes, William Morgan, H. Knox  
Denison, E. B. Northland, Viscount  
Douglas, Sir C. E. O'Connell, John  
Dundas, George Powell, Colonel W.

[It is not a little singular that, on such an occasion, Mr. Charles Hindley, the President of the Peace Society, should be found amongst the absentees.]

The Parliamentary committee appointed to consider the best means of facilitating the postal communication between London and Paris have decided on recommending the maintenance of the route by way of Calais.

A large party of female emigrants—sixty-one in number—fitted out under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert's society, embarked on Wednesday, on board the "Northumberland" Indianan, for Port Phillip.

THE SEALS are very destructive at this season to the salmon in the Tay, and attempts are made to destroy them. The other day five were caught. Pieces of wood set with large hooks are placed in spots that the seals pass over in their way to the water; twelve were caught by the hooks, but seven managed to get away, much lacerated.

#### LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

#### IN RE GORHAM EX PARTE THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, the Attorney-General appeared in this case to show cause on behalf of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and the Rev. Cornelius Gorham, against the rule nisi for a prohibition which had been granted by this Court at the instance of the right rev. prelate the Bishop of Exeter. In commencing, he said he might be forgiven if, considering that four hours and upwards were occupied by Sir F. Kelly in moving for that rule, he should occupy some time in answering it. He hoped to be able to do so most effectually, and to satisfy their lordships that the rule must be discharged. The real object of this movement was to revive, in all their power, the houses of convocation—a step which would, in his opinion, be attended by the most dangerous consequences. The Attorney-General then dived deeply into the learned authorities in question, where it would be useless to follow him. The cases relied on by the opposite party, he said, all hinge on the passage in Coke's "4th Institute," and do not affect the judgment of the Court, on which we will rely in almost all respects, the result being that on the main question of the construction of the statutes we say that they are free from doubt, and do not give appeal to the convocation; or if they do, there exists a double or concurrent right of appeal to the King, or an ultimate appeal from the convocation itself to the Crown. In either case the rule must be discharged on this point. With respect, however, to the question whether this is a matter which touches the Crown, and which is assumed by both the other courts, that is entirely disputed by us here. The words of the statute are, "appertaining to, concerning, or belonging to the King."

Baron ALDERSON: They describe the extent of jurisdiction given to the Convocation, and I confess that I cannot see how Mr. Gorham's orthodoxy can be said either to appertain to, concern, or belong to the Queen.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The Queen is therefore not affected by this question, and it is a mistake to say that the proceedings being *in rem*, the judgment would be evidence against the Crown. The learned gentleman then concluded by drawing the attention of the Court to a doubt whether they themselves had jurisdiction to interfere by prohibition except in matters concerning the revenue of the Crown. He did not press the objection—but there it was, for the Court to deal with according to its discretion.

The CHIEF BARON, when the learned Attorney-General sat down, took occasion to express the obligation of the Court to him for the very able and succinct manner in which he had presented so many authorities to their notice.

Mr. GREENWOOD and Mr. COWLING having followed briefly on the same side, at the conclusion of their arguments,

The CHIEF BARON said, the Court would hear Sir Fitzroy Kelly on Monday, the interval being such he hoped as would enable him to compress his argument.

Sir F. KELLY thanked his Lordship, and expressed his intention to endeavour so to do.

Mr. Baron ALDERSON: You must remember what Bishop South said to Queen Anne—"Please your Majesty, if I had had more time I should have preached a shorter sermon" [laughter].

The Court then, it being four o'clock, adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly occupied the Court up to half-past six o'clock with his speech in support of the rule, which was, in the main, a reiteration of the arguments he had before urged in other courts of law. The Court then adjourned.

IRISH VAGRANTS.—Yesterday week, three Irish boys, who had been found lying in the streets, were brought before the magistrates at Marlborough-street. Mr. A. Beckett elicited from the most intelligent of the three, that they were part of a troop of twenty-one destitute boys shipped from a workhouse in Cork county: they were put on board a ship bound for London as deck-passengers, their passage paid, and they received bread and water as nourishment; they were told that they would find work as soon as they got to England. The poor boys were miserably deceived, and they had been wandering about the streets quite destitute, sleeping at night under railway-arches, and in similar places. Mr. A. Beckett condemned this Irish mode of getting rid of paupers, and directed that the boys should be returned to their own country.

LADY TRAPS.—At the Marlborough-street Police-office, on Wednesday, a lady asked Mr. Bingham's advice in a case of direct robbery. She saw in a shop in Oxford-street, a mantle marked a guinea, which suited her, and she went in and said she would buy it. On putting down the guinea, however, she was told she must pay another half-guinea, as the price was a guinea and a half! She declined taking the mantle at that price, and requested to have her money returned. This was refused, and she was compelled to pay the half-guinea. Mr. Bingham said a magistrate could render no assistance, but he had no doubt she could procure redress at the county court. A second lady made a similar statement; the occurrence took place in another shop in Oxford-street, the number of which was not stated. The lady said she had been terrified into giving the additional price.



## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—The Queen gave her first state ball of the season on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. Upwards of two thousand invitations were issued, and the attendance was unusually large and brilliant. Among the notable persons present were the French Ambassador, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, with his lady; and the Prussian Minister, with Madame Bunsen. Among those marked by the Court newsmen for their "earlier arrival," we observe the amusing concurrence of Lord Stanley, Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham. The company assembled in the Picture Gallery, the alcove of which was filled with fragrant and beautiful flowering plants. The Queen entered the ball-room at ten, dressed in blue silk trimmed with silver blonde and sprays of eglantine, and wearing a wreath of eglantine with rich ornaments of diamonds. She opened the ball in a quadrille with the Prince of Prussia, *vis-à-vis* with Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland; and after quadrilles and waltzes there followed "Prince Patrick's Polka," composed expressly for the occasion.

Her Majesty held a Court, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday. Prince Poniatowski had an audience to present his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The Prince of Prussia held a diplomatic levee, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday.

**DOWNING-STREET GOSSIP.**—The members of the Reform Club have determined to invite Lord Palmerston to a dinner at the club on such day as may be most convenient to his Lordship, as a testimony of their respect for his character and their approbation of his policy. The requisition was commenced on the evening of Friday, before the division, and was immediately signed by nearly 100 members. The noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs will also be invited to a banquet to be held in his honour at an early day, in the largest building suited to the purpose that can be found in London.

**A CABINET COUNCIL** was held on Saturday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were—Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Hobhouse, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule. The Council sat one hour and a-half.

We learn that the health of Louis Philippe continues to improve, and that he takes daily out-door exercise at St. Leonard's.—*Brighton Gazette*.

**MR. VINCENT'S LECTURES.**—The above talented lecturer visited Newmarket, on the 24th and 25th ult., to open a breach in this stronghold of Toryism and protection. Being an entire stranger in this locality, the attendance on the first evening was comparatively small; the audience, however, was chiefly composed of the intelligent and respectable class, and received with immense applause his emphatic enunciations of the progressive tendencies of the age, and the duty of Englishmen in relation to them. On the following day, being that on which the market is held, the numbers present far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The numerous assembly might fairly be said to represent every variety of political opinion and social difference; farmers and tradesmen, gentlemen, and even tax-gatherers, meeting together to hear principles of financial reform extolled as the nation's true policy at the present crisis. The varied and interesting statements brought forward were listened to with unflinching attention, the exhaustless humour and commanding eloquence of the speaker calling forth frequent bursts of delighted admiration at the conclusion of the lecture; and when the thunder of applause had in some degree died away, a vote of thanks to Mr. Vincent having been moved and seconded, the Chairman, T. B. Johnson, Esq., a gentleman well known in this neighbourhood as an earnest Reformer, suggested that it should be carried with three cheers for Henry Vincent, Esq. These and "one more" were given with the greatest enthusiasm, and shortly afterwards the meeting broke up, with mutual good feeling on all sides. A most favourable impression appears to have been produced.—*From a Correspondent*.

Among the most recent inventions is one for encircling the tires of carriage-wheels with India-rubber, whereby their progress is rendered noiseless. One of the advantages alleged in favour of the invention is its great economy, the wear and tear being very slight.

**TALL TREES.**—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.—*American Paper*.

**GOOSEBERRY AND CURRANT TREES.**—Persons who have not examined their trees are recommended to do so, as they will probably find many leaves with small pin-holes eaten in them. These should be daily picked off. If left on the trees, the insects which are on such leaves will increase in size until they destroy all the foliage, the fruit will fall, and the trees die.

Two young ladies, whose names are given as Miss Almira Fraim and Miss Mary Ward, have become regular students in the Medical Department of the Memphis Institute, America.

A Mr. Feasenden, of Boston, has invented a pocket filter, by means of which the traveller may suck up pure water from the ponds and streams, or even the puddles, which he may encounter on his way.

## LITERATURE.

*The Life of Hugh Heugh, D.D., with a Selection from his Discourses.* By his Son-in-law, HAMILTON M. MACGILL, Minister of the United Presbyterian Church, Montrose-street, Glasgow. Two volumes. Edinburgh: Fullarton and Co.

DR. HEUGH'S name will ever be held in affectionate veneration by all who knew his worth as a man, his eminent devotedness as a minister, his prominence as the uncompromising advocate of voluntarism in religion—and still more by those who possessed his generous friendship, and rejoiced in the social intercourse which he ever rendered so delightful by his broad intelligence, tenderness, and genial humour. The records of his life, were they only of his public labours, claim publication, both for his personal excellence, and his place in the history of religious movements in Scotland. But there is another and weighty reason for such a memoir—that few men have left such a full delineation of their inner history as has Dr. Heugh, in journals and notes which often give detailed experiences, and are always characteristic and suggestive. No study is more entirely profitable than that of the history of any mind thus faithfully chronicled; and although Dr. Heugh was not a man of unusual qualities, either solid or brilliant, nor in any way distinguished by the subtlety or creative power of genius—yet goodness, cheerfulness, practicality, and thoroughness, were so stamped on all manifestations of the man, that his self-discourings, sketches, and letters, must be surely fitted to teach us what it will be useful to learn.

Dr. Heugh was born at Stirling on the 12th of August, 1782, his father being minister of the congregation connected with the Antiburgher branch of the Secession Church in that place. At the age of ten he entered the Stirling Grammar-school, where he was regarded as a very clever boy, and obtained the permanent esteem of his teacher, Dr. Doig, "the most learned of Scottish schoolmasters." He was marked by frankness and exuberant playfulness—"by openness, vivacity, and spirit; unweariedly fond of fun, and good at a practical joke." At a very early period, though under what particular circumstances is unknown, he became the possessor of religious principles, thenceforth manifested in his whole spirit and conduct. At fifteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, and was a diligent and successful student. Two years later, he entered the Divinity Hall of the Secession Church, where he was esteemed greatly for his scholarship and admirable character. In 1804, he was licensed to preach by the General Associate (or Antiburgher) Presbytery of Stirling, and after preaching to various congregations, received invitations from three churches to become their pastor. One of these was from the congregation at Stirling, to be colleague to his father; and the decision of the Synod was that he should be appointed to Stirling, and there ordained. In 1809 he married; and in the following year, his venerable father, then in his eightieth year, and the fifty-eighth of his ministry, was removed by death. He thus became sole pastor of the church, and continued to labour with great acceptance and usefulness until 1821, when after three calls to the church at Regent-place, Glasgow, two of which were adversely decided, the Synod at length appointed his translation to that place. A short time previously, overtures had been made for the union of the two sections, of Burghers and Antiburghers, into which the controversy about the Burgess Oath had long divided the Secession. Mr. Heugh was one of the first to rejoice in the prospect, and his catholic spirit aided the consummation by which the "United Secession Church" was formed. Glasgow called forth all the powers which Mr. Heugh possessed. His labours were very varied and extensive. His interest in Bible societies, the Missionary cause, and even Parliamentary reform, found many ways of powerful expression. In 1831 he received the degree of D.D. from Pittsburgh University, Pennsylvania; a mark of esteem "which he neither overvalued, nor affected to despise;" though he afterwards spoke of such titles as "of vastly little value—a mere tinsel shoulder-knot."

About 1830 the Voluntary question became the subject of great agitation in Scotland, and Dr. Heugh took his part therein with great firmness and activity, though called to make painful sacrifices of friends who regarded his advocacy of this principle as the signal of alienation. He contributed to the literature of the controversy, when that literature stood in pressing need of sound and competent writers, a valuable treatise entitled, *Considerations on Civil Establishments of Religion*. In 1834, he visited London, as one of a deputation entrusted with a memorial to the Premier, signed by nearly 50,000 inhabitants of Glasgow, concerning some aspects of the State-Church question. In a letter to one of his family, he narrates their interviews with Lords Grey and Brougham: the latter we extract:—

"I have been much with public men, in pursuance of

the great object of our mission; and I have just returned from the drollest and most striking interview we are ever likely to have—a meeting in a private room in the Court of Chancery with Brougham, who retained his robes (as he had just left his seat on the bench), but laid aside all ceremony of office. We were half an hour with him in incessant conversation, and I can give no idea of the interest connected with it. He went to the subject in a moment—told us Lord Grey and he had talked about it since the deputation were with him (Grey)—asked that we meant by a separation of Church and State; but, without waiting for an answer, immediately gave us his views of the meaning of it, which were quite correct. He said, looking me keenly in the face, 'But, you know, they say that the people who most need religious instruction are not over-fond of getting it, and that the voluntary principle will never do for them.' I replied; when he went to the scriptural argument, to which I also replied. He then went over the 'grievances' with a volubility and point which it would be difficult to describe. On parting, I pressed on him these two facts—that our sentiments were making rapid progress; and that, in principle, the English Dissenters and we were agreed: of which he said he was quite aware. He requested us to send him any particulars which we wished to communicate—told us he would present the petition on any evening we chose to name, when Monday was fixed."

Dr. Heugh continued to render great services to the voluntary cause—aided in the formation of the British Voluntary Church Society—published several small productions—held numerous public meetings in various localities—advocating the principles to which he was so conscientiously and deeply attached with an admirable blending of fearlessness and moderation, charity and truth uncompromised. In 1838, the attempt was made to obtain additional endowments for the Church of Scotland, and on this question Dr. Heugh was again appointed a deputy to the Government, when he had the opportunity of stating to the chief statesmen the views held by Dissenters at large of State Establishments. His influence was not exerted for this cause only; Negro Emancipation, the Anti-corn-law Movement, Foreign Missions, and the revival of religion at home, secured his ardent sympathies and employed his strong practical powers. Recurring decline of health compelled him to repeated absences from home, which were not enough used as seasons of relaxation, but filled up with personal preparations for future work, and the prosecution of every Christian labour possible to the traveller.

When the "Non-intrusion" discussion arose in Scotland, it immediately fixed itself in Dr. Heugh's mind, as the first of a series of movements which he anticipated would end in another secession from the Church. More than four years before "the Disruption" took place, he thus spoke in one of his public lectures,—*"On the Duties of the Friends of the Voluntary Principle in the present circumstances of the Church:"*—

"Why should she (the Church) plant and rear those thorns of the wilderness with which she is now entangled and torn? Why torment herself with a vassalage of her own making, from which, if she will, she may at once and for ever make herself free? Let us have done with the patronage which Christ never gave us, and we shall have no more trouble from patrons. Let us renounce State-pay, which Christ never granted us, and we shall finally escape from the bondage and dishonour of State-dictation. Let us revert to the position which Jesus assigned to his Church, and we shall retire at once from a tempestuous sea, and soon find ourselves in a haven of peace and security."

"On this question, so much talked of, I do not further enter. These are some among the many indications that circumstances within the Established Churches are happily concurring with circumstances without, for accomplishing a consummation, of whose approach and ultimate arrival we have no visitation of fear or doubt. Come when it may, it will not be the grief of the Church, but her joy; not her loss, but her gain; not her fall, but her rise and sure establishment; not her destruction, as some of her weak friends dread, but her salvation and her glory. For the advancement of the work of God, and the spiritual peace and holiness and honour of the ministers and other people of God, in that church, and in all other churches, let no occurrence induce us to cease in our prayers to God."

On the formation of the Free Church, Dr. Heugh welcomed with fraternal affection the seceding brethren, and manifested variously his hearty appreciation of their unanimity and determination, while he looked confidently for the happiest results to religion from this important event. The failure of his health compelled him, in the autumn of 1843, to repair to Geneva, where he much enjoyed the society of Drs. Merle D'Aubigne, Gausson, and Malan; and, yielding to his natural impulse to inquiry and observation, he collected from them, and from documents placed at his disposal, the facts on the religious history of Geneva, which were embodied in lectures, and published, on his return to Scotland, as *"Notices of the State of Religion in Geneva and Belgium."* Subsequent months were passed in great and useful activity for his church and the general interests of religion; although the state of his health, conjointly with his age, rendered necessary the appointment of a colleague in the ministry. After the induction of Dr. Taylor, the minister thus associated with him, he preached only once, and took part in a few other services, by which he introduced his successor, and was then himself withdrawn from labour. After various stages of indisposition, during which he calmly contemplated his



approaching end, he died on the 10th of June, 1848.

"About half-past eleven, he repeated four times, 'Whosoever believeth on Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.' He said, 'There are many testimonies in the gospel, but the outline of them all is just this, *Whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.* This is the whole gospel.' He said, in a little, 'It's a terrible thing to overlook the gospel by stinting it. It's a terrible thing to stint the gospel. Men should neither be dividers nor contractors of the gospel.' The expression continued the same upon his countenance, and he breathed in long audible breathings, waxing fainter and fainter, till two o'clock, when he fell asleep, without a struggle and without a groan."

The Discourses published together with this biography, are simple, practical, and clear. They exhibit great power in the use of the Scriptures, of which they contain many such expositions as are plainly founded on careful criticism, and wrought out by a mind apt at seizing the central thoughts of the oracles of truth. It is said, however, that they imperfectly represent the intellectual character of their author, who was much fuller of imagination and fresh thinking, in conversation and familiar letters, than in his elaborated compositions; and, yet more, that even these finished efforts lose much of their charm and power when reaching the mind without the tone and energy of the living preacher. It is a miracle of industry, that Dr. Heugh, emphatically a man of action, should have left behind him, written in full, in shorthand, or otherwise, between four and five thousand sermons, in addition to the mass of matter from which his biographer has compiled this memoir.

The materials referred to, at the use of Mr. Macgill, were about three thousand pages of letters—four diaries, extending over forty-two years—six journals of tours—occasional papers—and upwards of thirty pamphlets, and other publications. The selection from this almost confusing assemblage has been made, on the whole, with discrimination. Sometimes we think the details too numerous, even to wearisomeness—especially when passing labours and associations, remote from the true purpose of the biography, are introduced. This sin by excess is, however, of avail in affording abundant means for a fair judgment of Dr. Heugh's character, powers, and labours.

The intellect of Dr. Heugh was robust and strong—quick of movement, acute and practical. His chief characteristic was *good sense*. He had a good wit—a generous spirit—a rich and cheerful heart. His domestic affections were beautiful and intense. His social sympathies were wide and universal. As a Christian, he was most eminent for purity, charity, and self-renouncing devotedness. His anatomy of his mental states was conscientious and faithful, even to cruelty and morbidity, at times, but always brought him humility, courage, and a desire of progress which marked him to the last.

"The strength of his will gave force to all his other powers—it imparted an energy to him in all he did. It aided him in that early self-culture by which he sought to translate his principles into habits; and, indeed, it invested him with that 'air of vigour' which he carried into all his occupations, and even into his amusements. It is impossible to do justice to that utter hatred of delay, that impulse to set himself immediately to work, wherever work was to be done, and that cheerful and buoyant resolution, to *work with all his might*, by which, in combination with his tact and punctuality, and order, he was enabled to do so much. His advice to his children bore upon them this stamp of energy. To them he would say, '*Play with all your might, learn with all your might, obey with all your might.*'"

In the letters to his family and friends, of which a large number are inserted in this memoir, there are often fine descriptions of scenery, very clever sketches of character, droll and serious, and felicitous suggestions of moral and spiritual truth, delightfully genial and original. How much, also, of the tender father and wise man is there in the following lines to one of his children under nine years of age:—

"Try to mind the following directions:—  
Play very abundantly, but always harmlessly.  
Laugh heartily, but not foolishly.  
Be diligent with all your tasks.  
Be kind to H. and the rest, and obedient to Mamma.  
Let tears fall only once a day, till you get further orders from me.  
Bathe heroically, drink salt water like sweet milk.  
But above all, my dear, mind your Bible, your prayers, your Saviour, your Father in heaven."

As a Voluntary, Dr. Heugh was a sound-hearted and unmitigated Anti-state-churchman. So long ago as 1833, he wrote thus:—

"I am satisfied English Dissenters ought at once to petition for the dissolution of the connexion. Why should they not? They declare it unscriptural, unjust, impolitic, the source of all their other grievances. They believe, and they declare, that the King's supremacy is impious. They believe and declare they have a majority of worshippers in their churches. How, then, can they decline to demand from the Legislature the cessation of this system of sin and wrong? I cannot see why there should be delay. They will gain no friends by it. They will conciliate no enemies. Let them form societies everywhere—pour in petitions—din the members—memorialise the Ministry—tease them with deputations—compel Parliamentary discussions—throw all half-

measures to the winds—'Pray without ceasing,'—and they will carry their point soon."

At this time, when the policy of organization for the separation of Church and State is denied, and disingenuous assertions are made to represent the good and wise as opposed to such methods and measures, we are glad to read the words of Dr. Heugh, which we now quote:—

"A society will do more in one month to compel thought—to excite inquiry—to produce interest—to swell influence—to move the country—than writing in tracts and treatises for a life-time. Turn this over and over. Theory supports it; our experience confirms it. Urge this also; duty demands that we employ all the fit and lawful means we can gain to a good and great end."

In closing this notice, we desire to express our decided conviction, that these volumes are adapted to interest and stimulate all Christian minds, by the pleasing memorial of a good man's life and work; and we fully expect their extensive circulation, among Scottish Dissenters especially.

*The Jamaica Movement for Promoting the Enforcement of the Slave Trade Treaties, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade: with Statements of Fact, Convention, and Law. Prepared at the Request of the Kingston Committee.* London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street. Printed for Gratuitous Distribution.

This is a thick octavo, dedicated to Lord Palmerston. It contains lengthened accounts of a series of public meetings held in Jamaica, ostensibly for the purposes named in the above title, but really to procure a return to the old protective system of the sugar-market. Whether this will ever be accomplished or not we may safely leave to the times in which we shall not only go back to abrogated fallacies in corn as well as sugar, but also to the good old days of Noah's ark for the principles of navigation.

Apart from this absurdity, the book is a very interesting one. To those who have, by reading or otherwise, made themselves acquainted with the condition of our West Indian colonies, this book has an independent value of no small amount. The kind of stuff our colonial men are made of; and the pertinacity of their clamours; and the amount of varied ability and gentlemanly bearing now found even in tropical colonies; these things come out in this volume more palpably than in many a three-volumed tour or experiences.

Those who aspire to senatorial information on this vexed question of the "still vexed Bermoothes" ought to give this volume a careful perusal; and, although we differ almost *in toto* from the views of most of the speakers on the one subject alluded to, including, as these speakers do, almost all the dignitaries, officials, and missionaries of the island, it is a source of honest pride to think that in those colonies once, and so recently, notorious for human degradation, such intelligence and heartiness have been manifested on behalf of those still afflicted with the curse of slavery.

*India and the Gospel; or, an Empire for the Messiah.* By Rev. WM. CLARKSON, Missionary in Western India. With Prefatory Remarks by Rev. T. ARCHER, D.D. London: John Snow.

MUCH as has been written on India and its moral claims, the subject is one on which we are willing yet to read much more, and to rejoice in every contribution to our better knowledge of this vast empire as a sphere for the operations of the Christian Church. We fear it will be very long ere the subject is exhausted by the labours of the most active piety and the most patient perseverance of zeal. Mr. Clarkson's volume consists of six lectures—on India considered descriptively and historically,—India considered as a sphere of evangelistic operations,—The inward and outward forms of Hinduism revealed,—India described as a battle-field of evangelistic warfare,—Evangelic results and prospects in India,—and, The evangelization of India the special duty of the British Churches. These are topics of momentous interest, and such they prove in the author's enlightened and impressive treatment of them. Novelty of information has not been aimed at, and all matter foreign to the one design of the work has been excluded. But as an exposition of the character of Indian civilization, the genius of Hinduism, its tendencies and powers, the elements of the metaphysical philosophy of India, and the oppositions to the gospel, social, civil, and religious, which arise from these various sources—the friends of missions here receive a popular volume, full of instruction, written with eloquence, and calculated to give fervour to the missionary spirit of the British Churches. The lecture form has given to the work a too continuous rhetorical tone, which is sometimes unpleasant, seeming strained and over-elaborate,—a defect which we mention lest any reader's casual glance should detect this, and lead him to lay aside the volume before its devout spirit and earnest reasonings had fairly appealed to his mind and heart.

*Memoir of the Life of Joseph Gutteridge, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Surrey.* By EDWARD STEANE, D.D. London: Jackson and Walford.

THE biography of a good man, well and deservedly esteemed by a large circle of intelligent Christians: of a good man whose life was passed in various walks of unostentatious goodness, who could say after he had passed his eightieth year, "old age has its felicities, as well as

its infirmities," and who at length was gathered to his fathers, not in a dim and distant world of uncertain blessedness, but in the tranquil hope of waking in the regions of entire purity and unbroken bliss. May many such lights in Israel be continued amongst the churches.

*Forty-eight Melodies for Youth, for two, three, and four Voices.* Composed by SILCHER; adapted to English words. By FRANCIS L. SOPER. London: J. A. Novello.

MR. SOPER believes that music should be taught in every school; and finding no collection in England combining good music with appropriate words, and of sufficient simplicity for junior classes, he selected and arranged these melodies for his own use in a private seminary, and has now given them to the public. The music is excellent—sweet, flowing, often exquisite;—the words are chosen and adapted with fine taste and poetic feeling. We have put several of them to the best test of trying them, and with a satisfaction which makes it a duty to give this collection a cordial approval, accompanied by the wish that all schools secured to the young the enjoyment and elevation derivable from musical culture.

**AMATEUR HANGING.**—On Sunday week two fishermen belonging to Stourport performed a very remarkable feat. They were drinking at the Cross public-house, when one Levi Rowley, a man thirty years of age, intimated to the other, Josiah Burton, who is much his junior, that he was tired of the troubles of the world, and would hang himself. Burton offered at once to be his executioner, and accordingly they procured a piece of rope, and adjourned to a neighbouring spot, where a tree well calculated for a gallows was standing. Rowley got up on a block of wood, and Burton soon had the rope fixed to bough and neck, then, kicking the wood away, he started his friend upon his journey to another world. He then returned to the public-house, and told his other companions what he had so cleverly performed, but nobody believed that he was telling the truth, so nobody moved. Burton presently went out again alone, and found that the features of his friend had undergone considerable change; so he thought he had better cut him down, and ascertain if he still was serious in his determination to bid farewell to mortal things. This cutting down was, however, a work of difficulty, as his knife was dull; but at last he succeeded, and laid his companion upon the turf; but believing the insensibility which the hanging man exhibited to be all sham, he again staggered into the house, and left him to his fate. The other people in the house, thinking at last that something serious might really have occurred, went out and found Rowley apparently dead. They immediately got him in doors, and after using the proper means for recovering him, they at last had the satisfaction to see their efforts successful. It is said that he has had enough of hanging, and is now resigned to life.

**THE MINISTRY.**—Last week, before the division on Mr. Roebuck's motion, there were many rumours afloat in reference to the probabilities of the defeat of Ministers. Thus the *Daily News* of Wednesday contained the following:—

It is not to be concealed that the chances of Ministers obtaining the majority that is requisite for their honourable hold of power has been lessened by the attack of Sir James Graham, and will be diminished by the expected onslaught of Sir Robert Peel. After deliberation with the Duke of Wellington yesterday, that wary potentate has, at length, resolved to take the field, with the idea that, when he has triumphed, the weaker part of the Liberals will rather obey him than give a chance to the Protectionists.

The *Sun* of Thursday, a thick and thin, as well as a most abusive supporter of Lord Palmerston, gave great prominence to the following paragraph:—

During the whole of the day, the principal streets of the metropolis have been paraded by men bearing placards calling upon the citizens of London to meet Lord Palmerston at the House of Commons, this evening. Accordingly, at half-past three o'clock this afternoon, a large number of individuals were collected in the Palace-yard, and round the House of Commons. Lord J. Russell was the first who arrived, and was received with loud and unanimous cheering. Lord Palmerston arrived at five o'clock, in a close brougham, and owing to this he passed through a great part of the crowd without being recognised; but on stopping, however, he was immediately recognised, and saluted with loud cheering from all sides, as well as from numerous members of Parliament who were congregated about the door of the House.

One of the Sunday newspapers, however, seems to have beaten all its contemporaries in its partisan spirit, if we may judge of its articles (which we have not seen) by the immense placards which have been posted over London, promising "a full exposure of the base treachery of the Radical renegades." These renegades, we suppose, are Mr. Cobden and Sir W. Molesworth, who, poor men, must not give an independent vote without bringing a whole pack of pseudo-radicals about their heels.

**THE ROYAL YACHT "Victoria and Albert,"** Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, has left for Plymouth, to proceed to the Tagus and Gibraltar.

A society has been formed in London for the investigation of the laws and nature of epidemic diseases—owing its existence to the late cholera epidemic. Dr. Babington is the President.

The *Banffshire Journal* records the phenomenon of a waterspout, which, after displaying its columnar proportions, discharged its foaming waters in the Loch.

**A YOUNG GIANT.**—There is now in the county gaol, at Ipswich, a lad only 16 years of age, who stands six feet high.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**FIRST SIGHT OF THE ALPS.**—The Alps! It was the first time I had seen mountains. They had a fine, sulky look, up aloft in the sky—cold, lofty, and distant. I used to think that mountains would impress me but little; that by the same process of imagination reversed, by which a brook can be fancied a mighty river, with forests instead of verdure on its banks, a mountain could be made a mole-hill, over which we step. But one look convinced me to the contrary. I found I could elevate better than I could pull down; and I was glad of it. It was not that the sight of the Alps was necessary to convince me of "the being of a God," as it is said to have done somebody, or to put me upon any reflections respecting infinity and first causes, of which I have had enough in my time; but I seemed to meet, for the first time, a grand poetical thought in a material shape—to see a piece of one's book-wonders realized—something very earthly, yet standing between earth and heaven, like a piece of the antediluvian world looking out of the coldness of ages. I remember reading in a review a passage from some book of travels, which spoke of the author standing on the sea-shore, and being led by the silence and the abstraction, and the novel grandeur of the objects around him, to think of the earth, not in its geographical relations, but as a planet in connexion with other planets, and rolling in the immensity of space. With these thoughts I have been familiar, as I suppose every one has been who knows what solitude is, and has an imagination, and, perhaps, not the best health. But we grow used to the mightiest aspects of thought, as we do to the immortal visages of the moon and stars; and therefore the first sight of the Alps, though much less things than any of these, and a toy, as I had fancied, for imagination to recreate itself with after their company, startles us like the disproof of a doubt, or the verification of an early dream—a ghost, as it were, made visible by daylight, and giving us an enormous sense of its presence and materiality.—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography.*

**KIND WORDS.**—Kind words do not cost much; they never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. 1. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own soul; angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze the more fiercely. 2. Kind words make other people more good-natured; cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and sarcastic words irritate them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rash of all other kinds of words, in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and silly words, and empty words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They soothe, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings.—*Burritt's Christian Citizen.*

**WHAT HAVE POPES DONE?**—The history of Popes is but a history of outrages. The first Pope Clement abdicated. The first Stephen and the second Sixtus were conjurers; and so were Eusebius and Melchisedech. Liberius was banished, restored, abdicated, killed his rival Felix the Second, and was restored again. The first John died in prison at Ravenna. Vigilius, who had dethroned his predecessor, was banished, and again restored. Martin, Leo V., and John X., died by violence. Leo VIII. and Benedict V., his successor, were both expelled, the latter twice; as was also Benedict IX. twice, abdicating the second time. John XV. died before consecration. Victor III. was poisoned; Adrian IV. choked; John XIX. crushed to death. Vice-dominus died the day after his election; Gregory XII. was deposed; Clement XIV. poisoned; and in four days, Pius VI. was expelled from Rome by the French, while his successor, Pius VII., elected in exile, was imprisoned for five years by the man he had crowned Emperor of France and King of Italy—that man being uncle to the present French President. When it is added that, on one occasion, for seventy years, the Papal seat was removed from Rome to Avignon, and that on another, the cardinals not agreeing in the election of a Pope, set fire to the conclave, and the Papal chair remained vacant for two years, it would certainly be difficult to imagine any possible vicissitude in the fortunes or conduct of Pius Nono for which a precedent may not be found. The *Observateur Belge* shows that since the year 1789, all the revolutions in France have been effected under the Popes bearing the name of Pius. Louis XVI. was dethroned and decapitated under Pius VI.; Napoleon fell under Pius VII.; Charles X. was dethroned and driven into hopeless exile under Pius VIII.; and finally Louis Philippe was deposed and banished under Pius IX.

LIFE has been called a dreaminess, and its duties heavy; but so it should not be. We should rejoice in our ability to go out into its warfare, and we should learn to make its path pleasant, its duties holy, joying ever in conquest over ourselves, and in the approval of a pure, unsullied conscience.—*Ethica Cook's Journal.*

**THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.**—Women are supposed to be very calm generally; but women feel just as men feel; they need exercise for their faculties, and a field for their efforts as much as their brothers do; they suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer; and it is

narrow-minded in their more privileged fellow-creatures to say that they ought to confine themselves to making puddings and knitting stockings, to playing on the piano and embroidering bags. It is thoughtless to condemn them, or laugh at them, if they seek to do more or learn more than custom has pronounced necessary for their sex.—*Currier Bell.*

**THE HEROINE OF THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.**—The *Daily Post* of Thursday, August 17, 1783, must be a priceless treasure in the eye of the collector, for two remarkable paragraphs with which it is enriched. On one of them was founded the most pathetic and popular of Scott's novels—"The Heart of Midlothian." The story of the girl "of a fine soul," even as told by the pamphletist, is touching. The communication is dated "Edinburgh, August 20, 1783.—Isabella Walker, under sentence of death at Dumfries for child-murder, has actually got a remission. This unhappy creature was destitute of friends, and had none to apply for her but an only sister, a girl of a fine soul, that overlooked the improbability of success, helpless and alone, went to London to address the great, and solicited so well (sic) that she got for her, first a reprieve, and now a remission. Such another instance of onerous friendship can scarce be shown; it well deserved the attention of the greatest, who could not but admire the virtue, and on that account engage in her cause."—*Dickens's Household Words.*

**AN ARMY OF MONKEYS.—A NOVEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.**—"They are coming towards the bridge; they will most likely cross by the rocks yonder," observed Raoul. "How swim it?" I asked; "It is a totem there." "Oh, no!" answered the Frenchman; "monkeys would rather go into fire than water. If they cannot leap the stream, they will bridge it." "Bridge it! and how?" "Stop a moment, Captain—you shall see." The half human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the animals were approaching the spot where we lay. Presently they appeared on the opposite bank, headed by an old grey chieftain, and officered like so many soldiers. They were, as Raoul had stated, of the "comadreja," or ring-tailed tribe. One, an aide-de-camp, or chief pioneer, perhaps, ran out on a projecting rock, and, after looking across the stream, as if calculating the distance, scampered back, and appeared to communicate with the leader. This produced a movement in the troop. Commands were issued, and fatigue parties were detailed, and marched to the front. Meanwhile, several of the comadreas—engineers, no doubt—ran along the bank, examining the trees on both sides of the "arroyo." At length they all collected round a tall cotton wood that grew over the narrowest part of the stream, and twenty or thirty of them scampered up its trunk. On reaching a high point, the foremost, a strong fellow, ran out upon a limb, and, taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off, and hung head downwards. The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and, whipping his tail tightly round the neck and forearm of the latter, dropped off in his turn, and hung head down. The third repeated this manoeuvre upon the second, and the fourth upon the third, and so on, until the last upon the string rested his fore-paws on the ground. The living chain now commenced swinging backwards and forwards, like the pendulum of a clock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased—the lowermost monkey striking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve. Several others upon the limbs above aided the movement. This continued until the monkey at the end of the chain was thrown amongst the branches of a tree on the opposite bank. Here, after two or three vibrations, he clutched a limb and held fast. This movement was executed adroitly, just at the culminating point of the oscillation, in order to save the intermediate links from the violence of a too sudden jerk! The chain was now fast at both ends, forming a complete suspension bridge, over which the whole troop, to the number of four or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought. It was one of the most comical sights I ever beheld, to witness the quizzical expression of countenances along that living chain! The troop was now on the other side, but how were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over? This was the question that suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail. But then the "point d'appui" on the other side was much lower down, and number one, with half-a-dozen of his neighbours, would be dashed against the opposite bank, or soused into the water. Here, then, was a problem, and we waited with some curiosity for its solution. It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the bridge, another girdled him in a similar manner, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. These last were all powerful fellows; and running up to a high limb, they lifted the bridge into a position almost horizontal. Then a scream from the last monkey of the new formation warned the tail end that all was ready; and the next moment the whole chain was swung over, and landed safely on the opposite bank. The lowermost links now dropped off like a melting candle, whilst the higher ones leaped to the branches, and came down by the trunk. The whole troop then scampered off into the chapparral and disappeared!—*Captain Reid's Adventures in Southern Mexico.*

A gentleman has made the following return to the Income-tax Commissioners:—"For the last three years my income has been somewhat under £150; in future it will be more precarious, as the man is dead of whom I borrowed the money."

## GLEANINGS.

Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the National Gallery intended to be erected on the Mound, Edinburgh, about the end of July.

The *Globe* says, that all the preliminary arrangements are completed for erecting a building on a site of the Rolls estate, sufficiently large to contain the public records and archives.

In a letter which we (*Dublin Packet*) print this evening, from the Duke of Wellington to the guardians of the South Dublin Union, the following passage appears:—"The Duke has no relation whatever with the South Dublin Union." His Grace may have no relation now with this Union, but nevertheless he was born in it.

A shipment of £280,000 in silver took place on Thursday to St. Petersburg, for the Russian Government. It is the last remittance to be made on account of the late loan.

The *Builder* proposes terra cotta tombstones, impressed with inscriptions by moveable types before the clay is baked, as enabling the poor to erect cheap and elegant monuments to the memory of their deceased friends.

The *Preston Chronicle* says, "In the voting on the proposition of Lord Ashley (on the Ten Hours Bill), which was lost by a majority of one, the numbers would have been equal, but Feargus O'Connor would not leave a beef-steak he was discussing in the refreshment-room, when the division bell rung."

Garibaldi sailed, on Thursday, from Liverpool, in the packet-ship "Waterloo," for New York, leaving on the minds of all who had the pleasure of meeting him a very favourable impression.

The *Durham Chronicle* relates, that a man who persisted, in spite of repeated refusals, in wooing the widowed landlady of an inn near Barnard Castle, was seized, a few evenings since, by the widow and her son, who thoroughly tarred and feathered the unhappy suitor from top to toe.

Jenny Lind recently gave six concerts at Stockholm, in aid of the pension fund for the wives and orphans of the performers at the Theatre Royal of that city. The clear profits amounted to upwards of 60,000 francs.

The German fleet, lying at Stettin, is described as going to rain from the failure of the funds for its support, in consequence of the uncertain position of the Central Government.

Several gentlemen, possessed of sufficient means and the requisite machinery, have sailed from Liverpool with the intention of embarking in the cultivation of cotton at Natal.

Sir Robert Peel, for many years, has set an example of using his own fast on the Sabbath, to the relief of servants and hangers. He may be met frequently walking on that day with some of the female members of his family, mixing freely with the foot-passengers in their walks, and setting an example of a mode of exercise which does not involve the labour of others.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"The Rochester knockers have come to this city, and now converse with ghosts for one dollar a ticket. The ghosts appear to be a very ignorant set of beings. They have had the experience of two worlds, and yet know very little of either. It is to be regretted that they have received the support of some very respectable parties, who have heard the rappings, had an occasionally correct answer, and cannot explain why the sounds are made."

**A COMPLICATED DEATH.**—The following verdict was given by an Eastern jury:—"We believe firmly that the deceased came to his death by falling from the top of the mainmast on the bulwarks—fell overboard and was drowned—washed ashore and frozen to death—and then carried to the watchhouse and eaten by rats."

## BIRTHS.

June 23, the wife of the Rev. G. W. FISHBOURNE, of Bow, of a son.

June 23, at Bentinck-street, Mrs. JAMES BENHAM, of a son.

June 28, at Limerick, the wife of the Rev. W. TARBOTTOM, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

June 2, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Carlisle, JOHN HODGKIN, of Tottenham, Middlesex, barrister-at-law, to ELIZABETH, daughter of J. HAUGHTON, late of Knockardah, in the county of Carlisle.

June 19, at the Baptist Chapel, St. Albans, by the father of the bride, Miss EMMA UPTON, of St. Albans, to Mr. GEORGE HARRIS, of Luton.

June 26, by the Rev. D. Morgan, at Fendref Chapel, Llan-fyllan, Mr. C. E. JONES, the son of the Rev. C. Jones, of Dolgelly, to Miss MARIA S. TIBBOT, the only daughter of R. Tibbot, Esq., of Llanfyllan.

June 26, at the Registrar's Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. JAMES COCKMAN to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. A. M'KENNIE, of De Beauvoir-square, Kingston, London.

June 27, at the Independent Chapel, Wigston Magna, by the Rev. J. Smedmore, of Leicester, RICHARD SHARP, Esq. of Lymington, Hampshire, to LUCY ANNE COWDELL, only daughter of the late Mr. J. GRUNDY, of Market Harborough.

June 27, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Lynn, Norfolk, by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, the brother of the bride, Mr. W. B. WHALL, of Lynn, to MARIA LOUISA, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. B. JOHNSON, of Mendham Mill, Suffolk.

June 29, at Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey, by the Rev. G. Ross, Mr. JOSEPH WALLBRIDGE, Master of the Herald's School, to Miss MARY ANN CLARK, of West-street, Neckinger.

June 29, at the Congregational Church, Middleton-road, Dalston, by the Rev. H. Phillip, Mr. W. H. BISHOP to Miss REBECCA ROSS, both of Kingland-road.

## DEATHS.

June 16, at 8, Upper Homerton, while on a visit to Miss Boyd, aged 54, FANNY CHATWIN, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. SLATTERIN, of Chatham, fell asleep in Jesus.

June 16, in the wreck of the "Orion" steamer, JOHN ROBY, Esq., M.R.S.L., of Great Malvern. As an author he was well known, particularly from his largest work, "The Traditions of Lancashire."

June 20, aged 33, ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. H. TAYLER, of Harlow.

June 24, at Moffat, the Rev. GEORGE GRAY, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow.

June 26, after a short but painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, MARY, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. SMITH, of Whitchurch, Hants.

June 27, after a few hours' illness, aged 4 years and 3 months, ALFRED, son of the Rev. J. MORLAND, of Duxford.

June 27, in her 37th year, ANN, wife of the Rev. E. WEBB, of Tiverton, Devon.



# MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The protracted debate in Parliament on the foreign policy of the Government, and the uncertainty which hung over its result, has had a depressing influence on the Stock Market during the past week, which, however, recovered its former elasticity and firmness as soon as the division in favour of the Government was announced on Saturday. Very little business has been done since we last wrote, and, as the holiday season is approaching, it is not to be expected that any large or important transactions or the next few weeks. Owing to the increasing amount of money in the market, Exchequer Bills have been in much request and are quoted at 70s. premium. Bank Stock has risen a half per cent.; other securities have scarcely varied in the quotations.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Cons. for Acct.	96 e.d.	96 e.d.	96 e.d.	96 e.d.	96 e.d.	96 e.d.
3 per Ct. Red.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut
Bank Stock	209	209	209 1/2	209 1/2	209	210
Excheq. Bills	69 pm.	69 pm.	70 pm.	70 pm.	69 pm.	67 pm.
India Bonds	90 pm.	90 pm.	90 pm.	90 pm.	90 pm.	90 pm.
Long Annuity	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

The Foreign Market has been very dull, but business has been attended with little variation in prices. Brazilian Bonds have risen to 91, Peruvian Actives are quoted at 79, and Mexican at 30 1/2. Russian Scrip is now at 4 1/2 premium, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 95 1/2 e.d. We have no change to note in the Money Market, which remains as at our last writing. The payment of the dividends commences on the 5th, when a large amount will be added to the stock of "floating capital" at present in the market. The last instalment on the Russian loan, amounting to £280,000, was shipped during the week to St. Petersburg.

The usual quarterly returns of the revenue will be made up on Friday, but we are already informed by a semi-official organ of the Government of the general character of the results which it will exhibit, which are stated to be "sound, stable, and secure," beyond remembrance or comparison. The increase on the quarter, we are told, over that of 1849 will be no less than from £300,000 to £400,000. The greater part of this increase will be in the items of Customs and Excise, other items indicating very little alteration. The increase on the year will show a still more satisfactory result, and we trust will prepare the way for a corresponding reduction in taxation in the next session of Parliament.

The Share Market has not maintained the firmness which has marked its business for some time past, and a serious decline has taken place in some of the principal lines. Yesterday business was very flat, and a further unfavourable change occurred in many of the shares. The decline since our last has been £5 per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire, £2 10s. in London and South Western, £2 in Bristol and Exeters, and Leeds and Bradfords, £2 5s. in Caledonians, 15s. in Great Northern, and 10s. in North Staffords. Great North of England, on the other hand, have improved £3 5s., and Lancaster and Carlises £1. The traffic returns are unusually favourable, and may lead to a slight improvement in the course of the week.

Advices from the provinces, we are happy to state, are very satisfactory, every branch of manufacture and every district—those of the iron trade not excepted—exhibiting a marked and gratifying improvement. The "glorious" prospects of the harvest will, most probably, secure the continuance of this activity during the present season at least.

The following calculations, taken from a City contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.	(shut)	
Three per Cent. Reduced	96 1/2	3 1 1/2
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents	98 1/2	3 6 1/2
Bank Stock (div. 8 per cent. per ann.)	209	3 16 6 1/2
India Stock (div. 10 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	(shut)	
Exchequer Bills (int. 1 1/2 per cent. per day)	68s. p.	2 4 1/2
Essex County (div. 3s. per share of £20, equal to 1 1/2 per cent. per ann.)	7 1/2	4 2 9
Great Western (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	59	6 15 7
London and South Western Railway (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	34 1/2	8 13 10 1/2
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	58	5 12 0 1/2
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	109	4 11 8 1/2
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	36	6 18 10 1/2
London and North Western (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.)	14 1/2	6 17 11

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.	—	Brazil	91 1/2
Do. Account	96 1/2	Equador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	57
3 1/2 New	98 1/2	French 3 per cent.	57
Long Annuities	—	Granada	18 1/2
Bank Stock	210	Mexican 5 pr. ct. new	30
India Stock	—	Portuguese	34 1/2
Exchequer Bills—	—	Russian	95 1/2
June	67 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	17 1/2
India Bonds	90 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	38
		Ditto Passive	3 1/2

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 28.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,192,285	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	£2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£15,983,127
		Silver Bullion	£209,158
	£30,192,285		£30,192,285

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£14,315,770
Reserve	£3,064,630	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	£11,115,436
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£9,273,119	Other Securities	£11,339,373
Other Deposits	£9,474,140	Gold and Silver Coin	£774,538
Seven-day and other Bills	£1,181,230		
	£37,545,119		£37,545,119

Dated the 27th day of June, 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Monk's Kirby Chapel, Monk's Kirby, Warwickshire.

BANKRUPTS.

MOORE, JOSEPH, Hanover-street, Islington, victualler, July 12, August 30: solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burby, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street; and Messrs. Hine and Robinson, Charterhouse-square.

JONES, WILLIAM, Bristol, stationer, July 10, August 7: solicitors, Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

HOLMES, GEORGE and HENRY, Derby, ironmongers, July 12, August 2: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BOYDOR, JOSEPH, Kidderminster, draper, July 19, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Tudor, Kidderminster.

WRANGLER, MOSES, Boston, Lincolnshire, cabinetmaker, July 12, August 2: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DAVIDSON and Co., Galashiels, manufacturers, July 4, 25.

GRANT, J., Landhallow, Latheronwheel, Caithnessshire, merchant, July 1, 23.

GRANT, W. F., Rothiemurchus, banker, July 5, 26.

DIVIDENDS.

L. Fulbrook, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road, grocer, first div. of 1s. 1 1/2d.; on Thursday, July 4, and the two following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—T. Williams, Sandiway, near Northwich, innkeeper, first div. of 3s.; on Thursday, July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—J. M. Hervey, Brick-lane, Old-street, St. Luke's, ironfounder, third and final div. of 4d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. F. Street, Austinfriars, merchant, first div. of 7 1/2d.; on Saturday, June 29, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Melville, Austinfriars, merchant, first div. of 10d.; on Saturday, the 29th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street—E. Brattan, Northwich, Cheshire, cabinetmaker, first div. of 4d.; on Wednesday, July 10, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, July 2.

BANKRUPTS.

BULL, JOHN, South Audley-street, shipowner, July 12, August 20: solicitor, Mr. Browne, Lawrence Pountney-hill.

THOMAS, EDWARD BEVAN, Leominster, wine merchant, July 11, August 8: solicitors, Mr. James, Leominster; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Newport, Monmouthshire, iron founder, July 16, August 15: solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Sons, Bristol.

CORRETT, JAMES, Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire, miller, July 13, August 13: solicitors, Mr. Jones, Worcester; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

LAVINGTON, SAMUEL, Devizes, grocer, July 15, August 14: solicitors, Messrs. Wall and Wittey, Devizes; and Messrs. Bevan, Bristol.

LUCKES, THOMAS, Exeter, provision dealer, July 9, August 7: solicitor, Mr. Fryer, Exeter.

RIDLEY, WILLIAM, Aldermundbury, Yorkshire, contractor, July 16, August 5: solicitors, Messrs. Sykes, Milnes-bridge and Kirkburton; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

LOMAS, JOSEPH, Manchester, Manchester warehouseman, July 18, August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson, Saunders, and Atkinson, Manchester.

NUTTALL, CLEMENT, Bacup, Lancashire, innkeeper, July 16, August 6: solicitor, Mr. Lord, Rochdale.

THRELFALL, WILLIAM, Addingham, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, July 23.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CURLE, R., Glasgow, auctioneer, July 5, August 2.

INGRAM, J., Macduff, mason, July 8 and 29.

GRANT, W., Kilmoran, Argyleshire, cattle dealer, July 9, August 1.

REID, J., Aberdeen, wright, July 8 and 31.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Blain, Liverpool, corn merchant, second div. of 6d., and first div. of 4s. (on new profits); July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—R. Blundell, Hooton, Cheshire, banker, first div. of 5d.; July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—R. Blundell, Liverpool, distiller, second div. of 3d., and first div. of 1s. 1d. (on new profits); July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—J. H. Shanklin, Wallasey, Cheshire, landing-waiter, fifth div. of 1s., and first, second, third, and fourth divs. of 4s. (on new profits); July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—J. Y. Ashton, Liverpool, builder, first div. of 4 1/2d.; July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—J. W. Jeffries and J. Meek, Liverpool, merchants, first div. of 1s., and first div. of 13s. on the separate estate of J. Meek; July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool—W. Greenup, sen., Prescott, Lancashire, coal proprietor, first div. of 12s.; July 4, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Casenove's, Liverpool.

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 1.

The show of English Wheat samples at this morning's market was extremely small; but during the past week we have been well supplied with foreign. The trade this morning was firm, with a readier sale, but we do not alter our last quotations. Flour met with a fair sale at last Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Peas, without alteration. Fine Malt scarce. The arrivals of Oats last week have been rather more liberal than of late, but fresh samples continue scarce, and realized full prices to-day, inferior qualities much the same as last week. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.

Wheat—

Essex, Suffolk, and

Kent, Red (new) 36 to 40

Ditto White 36 to 40

Line, Norfolk, and

Yorksh. Red 34 to 38

Northumber, and

Scotch, White 34 to 38

Ditto Red 32 to 36

Devon, and Somerset, Red

Ditto White 31 to 33

Rye 31 to 33

Barley 31 to 33

Scotch 19 to 22

Angus 19 to 22

Malt, Ordinary 47 to 50

Pale 47 to 50

Peas, Grey, New 23 to 28

Maple 23 to 28

White 23 to 28

Boilers (new) 23 to 28

Beans, Large (new) 23 to 28

Ticks 24 to 26

Harrow 24 to 26

Pigeon 28 to 30

Oats—

Line &amp; York feed 14 to 15

Do. Poland &amp; Pot. 16 to 18

Barwick &amp; Scotch 16 to 18

Scotch feed 15 to 16

Irish feed and black 12 to 15

Ditto Potato 16 to 17

Linseed, sowing 50 to 52

Rapeseed, Essex, new 30 to 34 per last

Caraway Seed, Essex, new 27s. to 32s. per cwt.

Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton

Linseed, £9 0s. to £9 10s. per 1,000

Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.

Ship 28 to 30

Tow 35 to 37

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

JUNE 23.

Wheat 40s. 5d.

Barley 32 8

Oats 16 10

Rye 22 6

Beans 26 7

Peas 26 9

FOREIGN.

Wheat—

Dantzig 42 to 45

Anhalt and Marks 36 to 39

Ditto White 38 to 41

Pomeranian red 36 to 38

Rostock 38 to 44

Danish, Holstein, and Friesland 32 to 36

Petersburgh, Archangel and Riga 30 to 32

Polish Odessa 30 to 37

Marianopol &amp; Berdianski 30 to 34

Taganrog 28 to 32

Brabant and French 32 to 38

Ditto White 34 to 40

Salonica 28 to 32

Egyptian 22 to 26

Rye 19 to 21

Barley 18 to 19

Wismar &amp; Rostock 18 to 19

Danish 17 to 21

Sail 18 to 21

East Friesland 14 to 16

Egyptian 13 to 14

Danube 12 to 15

Peas, White 21 to 23

New Boilers 24 to 25

Beans, Horse 21 to 24

Pigeon 25 to 27

Egyptian 18 to 20

Oats—

Groningen, Danish, Bremen, &amp; Friesland, feed and blk. 12 to 14

Do. thick and brew 14 to 16

Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish 15 to 16

Flour—

U. S., per 196 lbs. 20 to 23

Hamburg 20 to 22

Dantzig and Stettin 20 to 22

French, per 280 lbs. 28 to 31

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE

SIX WEEKS.

Wheat 40s. 0d.

Barley 32 6

Oats 16 4

Rye 22 5

Beans 26 6

Peas 26 2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 1.

There was a considerable decrease in the receipts of home-fed Beasts put up to this morning's market, while their quality was by no means first rate. The dead markets being very scantily supplied, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,090 Scotch, home-bred, and shorthorn; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 150 horned and polled Scotch. The supply of Sheep was considerably less than that exhibited on this day so long. All breeds moved off steadily, and the currencies improved fully 2d. per 8lbs., the prime old Downs having sold at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with Lambs, in which an average business was transacted, at full prices. The sale for Calves was by no means active. In prices we have no change to notice. For Pigs the inquiry was heavy, at almost nominal quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. Veal 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.

Mutton 2 10 to 4 0 Pork 3 2 to 4 0

Lambs 4s. 0d. to 5s.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.

Friday 835 15,628 323 300

Monday 3,409 29,900 346 295

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 1.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.

Middling do 2 6 to 2 8 Mid. ditto 3 0 to 3 4

Prime large 2 8 to 3 0 Prime ditto 3 6 to 3 8

Prime small 3 0 to 3 2 Veal 2 6 to 3 2

Large Pork 2 10 to 3 4 Small Pork 3 6 to 4 0

Lambs 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,660 firkins of Butter, and 1,130 bales of Bacon, and from foreign ports 9,250 casks of Butter, and 630 bales of Bacon. In the Irish Butter market at the commencement of last week there was a fair amount of business transacted; but towards the end the market ruled very quiet, owing to the best foreign having declined to 60s. to 65s. The Bacon market ruled firm, and sales were effected of prime fresh cured Waterford sizeable meat, at 61s. on board; the quantity of such offering for sale is limited. Hamburg in fair demand at 52s. to 56s. In American no alteration to notice.

Stocks and Deliveries for week ending June 29:—

BUTTER.



abundant than it has been since the first appearance of the disease. The ground planted in the United Kingdom is greater than it ever was; and at present nothing can look more healthy than the plant does. The price of Rhenish whites is 50s. to 55s. per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 1.—Our accounts from the plantations represent the time as making favourable progress. In the absence of transactions in Hops, prices may be called unaltered. The duty is estimated at £175,000.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, July 1.—The imports of Wool into London last week were only 365 bales, including 138 from Germany, 203 from Odessa, and 25 from the Cape of Good Hope. The public sales have progressed steadily since our last, and 12,907 bales have been disposed of.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Scotch.—The stocks of laid Highland is now light, and any little demand ensures full rate. White is not much inquired for. In either crossed or Cheviot there is little doing, and as the fairs in the north are near at hand, the manufacturers and dealers will wait the results.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ....	7 9	8 9
White Highland do. ....	10 0	10 9
Laid Crossed do., unwashed. ....	9 6	10 6
Do., do., washed. ....	10 0	12 6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed. ....	10 0	14 0
Do., do., washed. ....	14 0	16 0
White Cheviot do., do. ....	20 0	24 0
Import for the week. ....	223	bags.
Previously this year. ....	2,656	bags.

Foreign.—The public sales are progressing very satisfactorily in London, where the attention of the trade continues engaged, consequently there is little doing here by private contract. Imports for the week. .... 50 bales. Previously this year. .... 30,341 bales.

TALLOW, Monday, July 1.—The demand for Tallow is in a very inactive state, at a decline in the quotations of 3d. per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 36s. 9d. to 36s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 37s. 9d. to 38s. 6d. Town Tallow, 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. per 8lbs. Letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 17th ult., state that the trade was heavy, at drooping prices. 1,000 casks had changed hands, at 107 to 111 roubles—the latter for Ukraine.

## PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 10,313	Casks. 8,429	Casks. 2,418	Casks. 33,115	Casks. 25,971
Price of Y. C. ...	42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.	40s. 3d. to 42s. 6d.	44s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.	38s. 3d. to 40s. 6d.	36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.
Delivery last week	487	532	1,448	1,283	802
Do. from 1st June	2,037	3,687	6,487	4,703	4,386
Arrived last week	119	558	770	1,044	40
Do. from 1st June	1,859	3,996	6,316	2,445	2,633
Price of Town ...	43s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.	42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.	46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.	38s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.	36s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 1½d. to 1½d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d.

OILS.—[Lined, per cwt., — 1d. to 1½d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d. to —; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £42; Spanish, £41; Sperm £35 to £—, bagged £33; South Sea, £34 0s. to £—; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

## HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, June 29.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay ...	48s. to 70s.	48s. to 72s.	47s. to 69s.
Straw ...	22s. to 30s.	23s. to 30s.	22s. to 30s.

## METALS, LONDON, June 28.

ENGLISH IRON. s	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL. c	s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London. ....	5 2 6	Swedish keg ..	13 0 14 10 0
Nail rods. ....	6 5 0	Ditto fagot .....	15 0 0
Hoops. ....	7 2 6	ENGLISH COFFER. d	
Sheets, singles. ....	7 8 8	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts. ....	per lb. 0 0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport. ....	4 12 6	Tough cake, per ton. ....	84 10 0
Refined metal, Wales. ....	23 5 0	Tile. ....	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite. ....	3 10 0	Old copper, c, per lb. ....	0 0 84
Pig in Wales. ....	3 6 15 0	FOREIGN COFFER. f	
Do. do. forge. ....	2 10 3 0	South American, in bond. ....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash. ....	3 6 2 6 6	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport. ....	3 10 0	Pig. per ton. ....	18 5 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ....	4 10 0	Sheet. ....	19 0 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow. ....	2 16 0	Red lead. ....	18 15 10 0
Do. in Wales. ....	3 5 3 10 0	White ditto. ....	35 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works. ....	5 0 6 0 0	Patent shot. ....	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire. ....	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails. ....	4 15 5 0 0	Spanish, in bond. ....	17 0 0
Chairs. ....	0 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt. ....	3 14 0
Swedish. ....	11 12 5 0 0	Bar. ....	3 15 0
CCND. ....	0 18 0 0 0	Refined. ....	4 0 0
PBI. ....	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourief. ....	0 0 0	Banco. ....	3 12 3 13 0
Arhangal. ....	0 0 0	Strait. ....	3 10 3 11 0
		TIN PLATES. j	
		IC Coke, per box 1 7 1 7 6	
		IC Charcoal. ....	1 12 0 1 13 0
		IX ditto. ....	1 11 0
		SPALTER. m	
		Plates, warehoused, per ton. ....	14 12 5 15 0 0
		Do. to arrive. ....	0 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton 21 0 0	
		QUICKSILVER. o per lb. ....	0 4 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; j, net cash; k, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; l, net cash; m, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; n, ditto, 1½ dis.

## COAL MARKET, Monday, July 1.

Market without alteration from last day. Stewart's, 18s.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Tees, 15s. 6d.; Braddley's, 15s.; Kellie, 14s.; Wylam, 14s.; Lambtons, 15s.; Eden, 15s. 6d.; Richmond, 15s. 3d. Fresh arrivals, 64; left from last day, 75. Total, 139.

## COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady and last week's prices have been supported, but there has not been much activity, partly arising from the reduction in the duty which is to take place on the 5th instant. 310,000 lbs. only of West India sold, but 5,500 bags Mauritius found steady buyers in public sale. The public sale of 2,300 bags Bengal was chiefly withdrawn by the importers above the market value. Refined steady, low brown lumps quoted 48s. 6d.; fair to fine 49s. to 50s. 6d.

COFFEE.—This article is firm, the public sale of 250 casks Plantation Ceylon went off at last week's prices, and about 2,500 bags of good ordinary native sold by private contract at 48s. 6d.

COCHINEAL.—The small public sale went off about previous rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 7d. to 3d. 9d.

RICE.—3,000 bags sold in public sale, the fine at full prices, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; other descriptions about last week's currency, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

SALT.—400 bags refraction 6 sold in public sale at 26s.; two lots 26s. 6d.

RUM remains steady.

COTTON.—The market has not been active, but the late advance is fully supported.

TALLOW remains dull at 36s. 6d.

TEA.—There has been a fair demand to-day; the transactions have chiefly been in Congou, from 11½d. to 1s. 1d.; common has become scarce and quoted 10½d. per lb.

SUNDRIES.—African ginger sold 37s. 6d. to 39s. Malsbar ginger bought in 35s. White pepper sold 4½d. to 4½d. Sago sold 19s. 6d. to 20s. Sago flour sold 18s. 6d. St. Vincent Arrowroot bought in 6d. to 7½d.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TOOTHACHE.**—Letter from Mr. Henry Appleyard.—"118, Newgate-street, London, July 8, 1849. Dear Sir,—I think I should be wanting in gratitude and feeling to you and the public, did I not testify to the efficacy of your truly invaluable and cheap cure for this excruciating pain of Toothache, which I suffered for five days, trying various means to gain temporary relief, without success. Procuring a packet of BRANDE'S ENAMEL, I mixed one half of it, and applied it to my tooth, much decayed, at the back of the lower jaw; I succeeded in filling the cavity, though large, and am happy to say am free from all pain, and enabled to bite on the decayed tooth as well as on any in my head. Yours gratefully, Henry Appleyard."—Brande's Enamel is sold by all Chemists, in packets at 1s., or will be sent, post-free in return for thirteen stamps, by John Willis, 24, East Temple-chambers, Fleet-street, London. Twenty authentic testimonials, with full directions for use, accompanying each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several teeth.

**CAUTION.**—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy BRANDE'S ENAMEL Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies every packet.

## BRANDE'S TOOTH POWDER

Is strongly recommended to all who desire healthy and beautiful Teeth and Gums. Its composition is chemico-mechanical. By its chemical properties it deodorises bad breath, prevents scurvy and bleeding of the gums, fixes loose teeth in their sockets, renders the gums hardy and un-susceptible of cold, thus preventing nervous pains of the head and face; and by its mechanical properties it gives the teeth a pure whiteness, removes carious specks, and prevents the accumulation of tartar. It is also important to state that BRANDE'S TOOTH POWDER does not decompose or in any way affect "BRANDE'S ENAMEL," which other powders might do. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. each.

## BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE

Effectually cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, and all pulmonary disorders. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., and in Boxes at 2s. 9d.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE BROWS, &amp;c.

OF the numerous mysteriously-named compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Human Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst

## ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE,

is still on the increase in public estimation. The unprecedented success of this discovery, either in preserving the Hair in its original strength and beauty, or producing it when deficient, from whatever cause, is universally known and appreciated; and is recorded by testimonials most numerous in themselves, and certified by the highest authorities. It has already obtained the patronage of Royalty, not only as regards our own Court, but those of the whole of Europe. From its exquisite purity and delicacy, it is admirably adapted for the hair of children, even of the most tender age, and is in constant use in the Royal Nursery, and by the families of the Aristocracy. It is alike suited for either sex; and whether employed to check Greyness, embellish the tresses of female beauty, or to add to the attractions of the other sex, will be found an indispensable auxiliary to the toilet, both for ladies and gentlemen. Will be forwarded (free) with full instructions, &c., on receipt of 24 Postage Stamps.

## AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS AND OPINIONS.

Miss Young, Truro, writes:—"It has quite restored my hair, which I had lost for years, notwithstanding I had tried the many ludicrously-styled medicines of the day."

Mr. Bull, Brill, says:—"I am happy to say after everything else failed, yours had the desired effect; the greyness is quite checked."

Dr. Erasmus Wilson:—"It is vastly superior to all the clumsy, greasy compounds now sold under various mysterious titles and pretences; which I have at different times analyzed, and found uniformly injurious, being either SCENTED, or COLOURED with some highly deleterious ingredient. There are, however, so many impositions about, that persons reluctantly place confidence where it may be justly bestowed."

For the NURSERY it is indispensable as forming in infancy the basis of a good head of hair.

## DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS—BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

## CARPETS.

**BRIGHT and CO.'S PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS.**—These goods are STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to the Trade and the Public on the following grounds. THEY ARE WOVEN BY STEAM POWER, and are therefore MORE FIRMLY made than can be the case with hand-woven goods. They have THE SAME GOOD QUALITY OF WORSTED THROUGHOUT, whereas, in the common Brussels, the dark colours are generally made of an inferior worsted. THEY ARE PRINTED BY A PATENT PROCESS, and by patent machinery, and THE COLOURS ARE MORE DURABLE, and will stand more severe tests than those of any other description of carpet.

The patent printing admits of AN ALMOST UNLIMITED VARIETY OF SHADES OR COLOURS; the patterns are therefore more elaborate, as there is greater scope for design. They can be offered at a price ABOUT 20 PER CENT. BELOW THAT OF GOODS OF EQUAL QUALITY made in the ordinary mode. IN QUALITY, IN PATTERN, IN VARIETY OF COLOURS, and in price, the PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS OFFER GREAT ADVANTAGES to the Public.

WHOLESALE, 20, SKINNER-STREET, SNOWHILL, LONDON; 22, NEW BROWN-STREET, MANCHESTER.

## THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 388, OXFORD-STREET,

(Nearly opposite Newman-street), London,

IN respectfully soliciting the patronage of Families resident in the Metropolis and its vicinity, and the Public generally, beg to state that they were mainly induced to open the above SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT owing to the prevalent complaint that the PRICES OF TEA AND COFFEE were more exorbitant at the West-end of London than in the City.

Upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the largest wholesale houses in London and the outports have afforded them an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the TEA PLANT—that knowledge, combined with strict personal attention to the various importations of this important article of domestic use, will be brought into operation in all their purchases. Being fully aware that mere price, unless accompanied by quality, is a delusion, and no fair criterion by which the public can test the merits of quality, they therefore deem it necessary to state, that none but TEAS OF A HIGH CHARACTER will be vended by them, but at such prices (for cash) as, on comparison, they feel confidently assured, will secure them a large portion of the patronage of Families, Hotel and Coffee-house Keepers, and the Public generally, and which it will ever be their study to merit by a strict attention to all orders with which they may be favoured.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Congou. ....	3 8	4 0	4 4 per lb.
Souchong. ....	4 8	5 0	5 4
Hyson. ....	4 4	4 8	6 0
Gunpowder. ....	5 0	6 0	7 0

## RAW AND REFINED SUGARS.

N.B.—In London orders will be delivered Carriage Free.

Country orders will also be delivered Carriage Free, when amounting to £3 or upwards, on receipt of Cash, or Post-office Order, payable to

WILLIAMS and CO.,

The TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 388, OXFORD-STREET (nearly opposite Newman-street), LONDON.

## SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

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